

REFORM OF CURRENCY
AND BANKING SYSTEM
TO BE CHIEF TOPIC

Chamber of Commerce Committee to Meet for Discussion of Work of National Monetary Commission.

NEW SUBWAY BOARD

Three Members Appointed to Work Out the Problem of a Comprehensive Plan of Tunnels for This City.

Mapping out a program for the study of matters bearing on the reform of the banking and currency system is the chief topic before the banking and currency committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce which meets late today.

This subject is one of the most important now before the public," says the Chamber of Commerce News, today. "The work of the national monetary commission is of vital concern to the banking and business interests of the country."

When that commission makes public its report, continues the News, it will be highly desirable if a committee representing an organization like the chamber were qualified, as a result of study and discussion, to pass judgment upon the recommendations of the commission, approving or suggesting modifications as seemed advisable. Such questions also as the Boston method of handling the checks of country banks, bank acceptances, fuller utilization of reserves, elasticity of note circulation, the form and functions of a central bank, etc., are of such paramount importance that it seems fitting for a public body like the chamber to give them careful study at a time when far reaching changes and reforms are impending.

Henry Howard, chairman of the public utilities committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Frederick Law Olmsted, chairman of the city plan committee of that organization, and Edwin S. Webster have been appointed a subcommittee by the chamber to work out the problem of obtaining a comprehensive plan of subways for the city, not only to provide for present needs but to meet the demands for a future increase in traffic.

The chamber also announces today that Frederick O. Houghton, passenger agent of the International Mercantile Marine Company, has been elected a director of the chamber, to serve until the next annual meeting. He takes the place of Frederick Toppin, resigned.

William H. Gerrish of Malden has been appointed smoke inspector by the board of gas and electric light commissioners, under the smoke abatement law drawn by the Chamber's fuel supply committee and passed at the last session of the Legislature.

FLIES WITH LOAD
OF SILK, DAYTON
TO COLUMBUS, O.

COLUMBUS—Mr. Parmelee landed at the driving park at 11:50 a. m. today, after a 52-mile cross-country flight from Dayton in a Wright biplane, carrying a consignment of silk from a Dayton firm to the Moorehouse Martens Company of this city.

He maintained an altitude of 1000 feet during the flight. He left Dayton at 10:40 a. m.

BALTIMORE—Hubert Latham in an Antoinette monoplane made a flight over this city today. He ascended at 12:15 p. m. and alighted at 12:50. It is estimated that 300,000 people witnessed the flight.

First appearing like a speck above the horizon to the southwest, the aviator skirted Federal hill about 200 feet above the ground. Gradually he worked his way southward and then taking an abrupt turn he went over the harbor and the eastern suburbs.

BOSTON SCHOONER
GOING TO PANAMA

The two-masted schooner Ellsmere, which until a short time ago was one of the fleet of the Boston Yacht Club and when first built sailed under the colors of the Eastern Yacht Club, is to be used in Central American waters.

Wednesday night the Ellsmere, which for some weeks has been tied up at Lockwood's wharf, East Boston, with her owners and crew, will sail for Panama. The schooner is to be used in the mail service, plying up and down the coast, and it will also be utilized for coconut transportation.

THE REV. MR. PLASS SURRENDERS.

The Rev. Norman Plass, formerly president of the Redeemable Investment Company, which was invaded on Oct. 13 by federal authorities, surrendered himself to the United States marshal today. He is charged with using the mails to defraud.

Thanksgiving Day Proclamations

By President William H. Taft

WASHINGTON — The annual Thanksgiving day proclamation was issued by President Taft on Sunday. It says:

"This year of 1910 is drawing to a close. The records of population and harvests, which are the index of progress, show vigorous national growth and the health and prosperity well being of our communities throughout this land and in our possessions beyond the sea. These blessings have not descended upon us in restricted measure, but overflow and abound. They are the blessings and bounty of God.

"We continue to be at peace with the rest of the world. In all essential matters our relations with other peoples are harmonious, with an ever-growing reality of friendliness and depth of recognition of

mutual dependence. It is especially to be noted that during the past year great progress has been achieved in the cause of arbitration and the peaceful settlement of international disputes.

"Now, therefore, I, William Howard Taft, President of the United States of America, in accordance with the wise custom of the civil magistrates since the first settlements in this land, and with the rule established from the foundation of this government, do appoint Thursday, Nov. 24, 1910, as a day of national thanksgiving and prayer, enjoining the people upon that day to meet in their churches for the praise of Almighty God and to return heartfelt thanks to Him for all His goodness and loving kindness."

By Governor Eben S. Draper

"In accordance with custom and by and with the advice and consent of the council, I appoint Thursday, the 24th day of November, as Thanksgiving day.

"For nearly 300 years, a day of Thanksgiving has been observed in Massachusetts. There has been no time in the past more deserving of such an observance than the present.

"In many parts of the world dissatisfaction with governmental and economic conditions is showing itself by great unrest, and, in some cases, by revolution. In our own country complaints of existing conditions are heard, but at the same time thousands from other lands are seeking our commonwealth as a dwelling place to better their conditions and be relieved from the oppression and suffering which have been their lot in

their earlier homes. "The principles which were the reason for the founding of Massachusetts were never stronger than today, and every man in our commonwealth is guaranteed the right to worship God as he sees fit, and all the rights guaranteed to him by the constitution are secure.

"There is no place of equal area in the world where the rights of the people are more safely guaranteed and where the conditions of life are better than in the commonwealth of Massachusetts.

"Recognizing these facts, I call upon all people to take some part of Thanksgiving day in which to thank Almighty God for the blessings which are vouchsafed to them.

"God save the commonwealth of Massachusetts."

ENDEAVOR TO AVERT
NEW YORK GENERAL
STRIKE FOR DRIVERS

NEW YORK—Joins executive council of the local unions affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters is meeting this afternoon when the question of a general strike of all the union drivers, except those of the milk, meat and provision industries, will be decided.

The announcement of this meeting was made at the headquarters of the express strikers Sunday night following a conference of the national officials of the brotherhood, in which Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, took part. Mr. Gompers is present to advise the union leaders at the meeting of the joint council.

One thousand drivers of taxicabs and more than half of the delivery wagon drivers employed by Park and Tilford did not report for work this morning. Other drivers were ordered to hold themselves in readiness for the worst to quit.

If a general strike is ordered the first places to be tied up will be the big coal delivery yards. These supply the coal which keeps the big downtown skyscrapers in fuel for running elevators and for heating purposes. The delivery wagon drivers, drivers of mail and city garbage and ash collecting wagons are all organized.

The strikers have the greatest confidence in Mayor Gaynor, and they realize that he has given the best part of the last three days to an earnest effort to settle the strike on a basis that would be fair to all concerned.

The mayor is expected to try once more this afternoon to bring the disputants to an understanding. If he fails the strike leaders declare that the general strike affecting every mercantile interest in the city will be ordered.

CHICAGO—Hopes of an immediate settlement of the garment workers' strike disappeared Sunday when the strikers voted not to accept the agreement recommended by T. A. Rickert, president of the United Garment Workers.

The Chicago Federation of Labor decided today to uphold the garment workers.

BIG GERMAN SHIP
AND CREW ASHORE.

DOVER, Eng.—The German ship Preussen is ashore at South Foreland. The crew are still aboard and efforts to rescue them are hampered by the gale and high seas.

The Preussen is a five-masted steel schooner, one of the world's mammoth sailing vessels. The crew of 30 is lashed to the rigging this afternoon within a stone's throw of safety.

The Preussen was in collision Sunday morning in the channel with the steamship Brighton. The Brighton made port under her own steam. The Preussen was dashed on the rocks at South Foreland.

PENZANCE, Eng.—The steamship Wimbome was wrecked on the rocks off Land's End. Her crew of 27 men was landed.

SINGING CLASS SONGS
WELLESLEY STUDENTS
OPEN FIELD EVENTS

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Great fluffy yellow chrysanthemums, red sunbonnets and circus balloons, blue paper boas, a blue chariot, green hair ribbons and green carnations, peanuts and doughnuts, grace the all-important athletic event of the year at Wellesley College today. Field day opened at 10 a. m. with marching and class songs on the athletic field in the west woods where competition in archery, basketball, golf, hockey, running and tennis is all the sharper for the exhilarating weather.

The class of 1912 scored 17 points in five of the events, with the basketball game still to be played this afternoon against 13 points for the class of 1911 and 8 points for 1911. The scores follow:

Tennis, '12 won, scoring 7; running first '11, scoring 5, second '12 scoring 3; hockey, '12 wins, scoring 7; golf, first '11, scoring 5, second '13 scoring 3; archery first '13, scoring 5, second '11, scoring 3.

All the classes were in gala attire and marched on to the field singing their class songs. Dressed in white, with yellow flits and big yellow chrysanthemums 1911 headed the procession. The class mascot, Liquid, a beautiful collier, marched at the head with the officers of the class. Ruth Grinnell, Alice Ake and Bertha Schell had charge of the decorations for 1911.

The juniors followed the seniors on to the field with a brilliant 1912 banner, red sunbonnets and red circus balloons. Jean Robertson, chairman, with Edna Jennings, Marguerite Baker, Ida Roberts and Louise Husted was the committee for 1912.

The sophomores wore blue crepe paper hats. (Continued on Page Four, Column Seven.)

WAR SECRETARY
RETURNS; ASSAILS
NEW NATIONALISM

NEW YORK—At the end of a tour around the world, Secretary Dickinson of the war department and his party reached New York today on the Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm from Bremen. They spent four months on the trip.

They visited the Philippines, where for four weeks the secretary investigated army conditions. At Peking Mr. Dickinson presented to the Emperor of China a letter of greeting from President Taft. The party returned from the Orient via Siberia, St. Petersburg and Berlin.

The secretary of war declared against the new nationalism policy of Colonel Roosevelt, when he landed. While declining at this time to submit to an extended interview until he has made a report to the President, Mr. Dickinson said:

"I was correctly quoted while in France as being opposed to Mr. Roosevelt's policy of extending the federal power. While in France I made three flights in aeroplanes, two of them being in military machines and while in France I also inspected some of the latest ideas in military barracks. I was able to secure some plans of the latest design which I hope will prove available for use in the Philippines."

HARBOR COMMISSION
READY TO CARE FOR
ADDITIONAL SHIPPING

Hints It Lies With Boston Business Men to Secure Increase in Port Traffic Before Further Facilities.

AMPLE AT PRESENT

Possibilities for No End of Steamship and Railroad Development at East Boston, Says General Mansfield

Boston at present has ample harbor facilities for every bit of shipping business in sight, declared Chairman George E. Smith and Gen. Samuel M. Mansfield of the harbor and land commission today.

Furthermore, said these members of the commission, if any added business is brought to this port the harbor and



(Photo by Chickerling.)
GEORGE E. SMITH.
Who declares that Boston at present has ample harbor facilities for all the shipping business in sight.

land commission is ready to make all necessary improvements and changes to accommodate it.

According to the commission members it rests with the business men of the city to decide whether Boston shall take a step forward at this time or remain unprogressive. It is for the business men of the city, they hint, to bring the business here, and the commission, empowered by the Legislature, stands ready to meet whatever new conditions may arise.

"There are possibilities for no end of steamship and railroad developments at East Boston," said General Mansfield. "The Legislature has established a new harbor line there, and Boston may with no great difficulty be put in condition to receive a far greater maritime trade than she does at present."

"But one thing is decided; the state will not make an outlay of money for the improvement of Boston harbor before there is a demand for it. The commission has in its hands at the present time \$3,000,000 appropriated by the last Legislature, for the purpose of giving Boston harbor the best facilities."

"The harbor and land commission is now trying to lay out the commonwealth flats in a manner that will be most advantageous and economical to the state, but it would hardly be economical to build piers there now which would lie idle."

"The vessels of the steamship companies at present go to the railroad docks, where they are not obliged to pay dockage. They would not be likely to pay rental on a dock costing in the vicinity of \$1,000,000. The commonwealth pier at South Boston cost \$800,000, and a new one on the East Boston state property would cost as much or more. With the splendid dock accommodations offered at present by the railroads it is most improbable that the steamship companies would pay the 4 per cent interest on the money that the state would have to expend in the construction of a new pier."

"Boston harbor, with a channel 1200 feet long and 35 feet wide can easily take care of all trade that the future so far as we can judge provides," said Chairman Smith. "The harbor and land commission is in a position to make large and important improvements as soon as they are needed."

"At South Boston everything is ready for the construction of new docks and piers. The Commonwealth pier, which lay idle so long, has been leased by the approval of the Governor to the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, to the advantage of the state. A new pier, which will be pier 6, will be completed within two years, and will provide a new and commodious home for the big fish industry."

GREAT RALLIES END
POLITICAL CAMPAIGNBASIS OF ESTIMATES
OF THE OUTLOOK FOR
IMPENDING ELECTION

Tariff, Living Cost, Insurgency and Desire for a Change Factors Against Republicans.

NO PIVOTAL STATES

Campaigns in New York, Ohio, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Indiana Most Notable.

NEW YORK—Election day tomorrow will end a campaign which for obscurity and involved situations is the most noted that veteran campaigners say they ever have encountered.

Nevertheless, by taking the situation in a few of the more important states where conditions are becoming fairly well defined, or as well defined as they will be until after the count of the votes, a speculative summary is possible which should be of general interest.

The probabilities continue to favor a Democratic House of Representatives in the sixty-second Congress, yet it is a fact that this result depends in part on states where it is impossible even to venture a guess and feel reasonably sure of it.

Certain vague signs are pointing toward Democratic victory. The Republican campaign managers, both here and in Chicago, expect it, although not conceding it in their formal estimates. The Democrats have not been so confident since 1892, when they won the House last.

The tariff, the high cost of living, the failure of the Republican party to live up to its promises, the development of an insurgent movement within the party, divisions caused by the "new nationalism" doctrine, the widespread feeling that the Republicans have "something coming to them" this year, that it is time to make a change—these and other causes seem combining to weaken the Republican position in many of the states.

It is interesting to note that there are no pivotal states this year. New York, however, has the center of the stage, and is just as prominent now as it usually is in a presidential year, owing to the injection of Colonel Roosevelt into the state fight and the focusing of the campaign on him, to the exclusion of the real candidates and issues as defined in both state platforms.

In 1908, as the campaign was closing, Mr. Roosevelt, then President, announced with confidence that the Democrats in his state would be "beaten to a frazzle," as indeed they were. Mr. Taft's plurality in the state was 200,000, in spite of which, however, the result this year is in doubt.

For this condition of affairs Colonel Roosevelt himself is almost wholly responsible. He sanctioned the adoption of a sound Republican platform at Saratoga, but his "new nationalism" theories, his criticisms of the old guard whom he defeated at Saratoga, his attacks on Wall Street, his attitude toward those who disagree with him, have

(Continued on Page Four, Column One.)

GIVE NATIONAL BANK
EXAMINERS ACCESS
TO SPECIAL REPORTS

At a meeting of the examiners and the comptroller held a few days since the foundations of a tentative system were laid whereby the information sent to the comptroller annually could be utilized with the best results.

The dominating feature of the scheme is the compilation and checking up of the data of large local and extended borrowers. Every examiner will be called on to keep henceforth a complete file of such borrowers in his own district for his own use, from which lists are to be made up and sent to the comptroller for summarizing.

The annual meeting of the examiners is now held in each of the 11 districts during July, but in connection with the credit information scheme it is recommended that in addition there be held regular meetings of the several district chairmen, at some central point, early each year.

These regular meetings would be for purposes of consultation upon conditions affecting their various districts, and for interchange of information as to credit ratings and reasonableness.

Whole Nation Keenly
Interested in Results
At Polls in Four States

Governor Draper's reelection by a fair plurality is said to be probable. Mr. Foss's friends predict a "landslide."

A plurality of 110,000 for Stimson and 140,000 for Dix are claims made by New York managers.

Eleventh hour forecasts of the election results tomorrow in 27 states are unusually varied.

Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey and Ohio furnish the battle grounds where the lines are said to be most closely drawn.

Dr. Woodrow Wilson's adherents in New Jersey are confident of a great Democratic victory while Vivian Lewis expects election by a safe plurality.

The result in Ohio is problematical. Warner Harding's lieutenants claim the state by 3000 but Governor Harmon sees another Democratic triumph.

MR. ROOSEVELT GETS
WORDS OF PRAISE
FROM UNION MEN

NEW YORK—Colonel Roosevelt this afternoon gave out the following telegram which he had received from P. J. Dolan, general secretary and treasurer of the International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredge Men:

"I have received information that some labor organizations in New York are against you in this campaign and I want to say that in my estimation you are the best friend the labor organizations of this country ever had in the White House and that the good wages and good conditions now prevailing on the Panama canal are due to your stand when you were President. You deserve the support of every union man in New York state in this campaign as all your past records show you have been their best friend at all times. You can give this letter to the press."

The telegram was dated yesterday from Chicago.

Roosevelt and Stimson addressed a crowd of about 1000 people in front of 233 Lafayette street, getting an enthusiastic welcome. Stimson assailed Dix's labor record and promised if elected to continue the policies of Governor Hughes.

When Roosevelt got up to speak he said: "I remember addressing a meeting on this same spot when I was running for Governor 12 years ago. We beat them then and we will beat them now. I am willing that our opponents should be judged by what they say about themselves. In the New York Times today, in the leading editorial, we read: 'We admit that Mr. Dix belongs to the ticker crowd.' He does. That is the reason I am against him. The ticker crowd stands for the bucketshop, while we stand for the workshop."

At this point some one on the outside of the crowd yelled: "God bless Teddy," and there was a roar of cheering that compelled the speaker to quit talking for a few seconds.

"We haven't the money to run this campaign," he continued, "but if you fellows vote the way that you should tomorrow we will win out anyhow."

Mr. Roosevelt then took up the minor candidates on the Democratic state ticket and denounced them as incompetent and unfitted for public office.

NEW YORK—President Taft today sent the following telegram to Ezra P. Prentice, chairman of the Republican state committee:

"I am much obliged to you for your encouraging report on the political situation in New York and I sincerely hope you will win by a substantial majority. Mr. Stimson's election seems to me to be very important and I am very desirous of it. It seems incredible to me that any Republican should be willing to turn the state over to the Democratic party."

MINERS SEIZE COLLIERIES.

LONDON—It is reported this afternoon that striking Welsh coal miners have seized the Cambrian collieries, where 12,000 men are on strike and have extinguished the furnaces. This stopped the ventilating machinery. A cavalry regiment has been despatched from Salisbury to the scene of the trouble. A serious clash is expected.

GOVERNOR NOMINEES
OF BOTH BIG PARTIES
AT NOON MEETINGS

Republicans Hear Mr. Draper, Senator Lodge and Other Leaders Discuss Issues at Faneuil Hall.

LARGE ATTENDANCE

Democratic Gathering to Listen to Mr. Foss in Tremont Temple at Same Hour Attracts a Crowd.

The opposing camps of the Republican and Democratic parties in Massachusetts were drawn up in great force in two enthusiastic rallies at noon today, before the final struggle for victory at the polls tomorrow.

Gov. Eben S. Draper was given a rousing reception by a crowd which packed Faneuil hall at noon. The Republican rally opened with Gov. Eben S. Draper, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Lieut.-Gov. Louis A. Frothingham and George von L. Meyer, secretary of the navy, on the platform, former Gov. Curtis Guild, Jr., presiding.

Throngs of people at the entrance were unable to get into the hall.

"Under 50 years of Republican rule," said Mr. Guild in his introductory speech, "Massachusetts has become a model state for the country. Massachusetts has been the first state to regulate railroads by commission, to put the telegraph and telephone under public control, to establish the probate system, to take up the question of good roads and establish a highway commission. It is exceeded by only New York and Illinois, both Republican states, in the solution of the child labor question, and was the first to establish a pure water supply."

In introducing Governor Draper he declared that no one had done more for the state than the present Governor. "The campaign is substantially over," declared Governor Draper. "It has been hard fought and the arguments pro and con have been submitted to the people."

"Our opponents have charged us with being responsible for high prices. This is absurd and you know it. The causes for high prices are not local legislative enactments, but world-wide conditions. Prices are equally high in Germany, France, England and Canada, while the laws of each country are different."

"They, the Democrats, have told you they favor free trade with Canada, and so you should vote against me for Governor. These are the only reasons they have given why I should be defeated, and with neither of these questions have I anything to do."

"We ask you to elect our candidates because they are honest public servants who have conducted the affairs of the state well."

"We ask you to elect us because we believe good government in Massachusetts is an issue."

"We ask you to support us to prevent a certain set of Boston politicians from getting control of all the great institutions of the state, and substituting bad political management of our affairs for efficient business control."

"We ask you to elect our nominees to rebuke those men who would not decently manage their own party affairs in convention assembled, and who, by their actions, humiliated Massachusetts."

"Good government is the issue; vote to sustain it and do not by your votes condemn it."

(Continued on Page Four, Column Four.)

PHONE CO. ACCEPTS
OPTIONAL RATE PLAN
OF HIGHWAY BOARD

The New England Telephone & Telegraph Company in a letter signed by Jasper N. Keller, president, received by the Massachusetts highway commission today accepts the recommendations of the highway commission that such subscribers to the four and six-party suburban service as desire to do so may retain this service until Nov. 4, 1911, thereby giving them ample opportunity for understanding the new schedule.

The letter furthermore says that if any of the several thousand subscribers to this four and six-party service who have already applied to the company for service under the new schedule have done so because of their belief that the change would shortly be made compulsory, the company will transfer them to their former service if they will indicate that desire to the company on or before Nov. 21, 1910.

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News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

ENCYCLOPAEDIA IS
TO BE DEDICATED BY
PRESIDENT AND KING

(Special to The Monitor.)
LONDON—The chancellor of the University of Cambridge, Lord Rayleigh, presided over a dinner held recently at Claridge's hotel to celebrate the undertaking by the University of Cambridge of the publication of the eleventh edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica. A large and distinguished company were present, and included the United States ambassador, Viscount Morley, Sir William Crookes, Mr. Andrew Lang and most of the officers of Cambridge University.

Lord Rayleigh stated that the King had consented to accept the dedication of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, and that the President of the United States had also accepted a similar dedication.

Mr. S. H. Butcher, M. P., president of the British Academy, said that the new edition which had passed into the hands of the University of Cambridge, was coming out in 28 volumes. It had 26,000 pages, 40,000 articles, and more than 1500 contributors, who were men of great distinction not only in this country but all over the world.

There were two interesting and original features of this new edition. The first was that the book would be a complete and uniform whole. Through all these eight years the editor had kept all the part of the book in relation one with the other. He had kept a hold of the contributors, and had made them know what the other collaborators were doing. He so set to work that the book received a structural unity of its own. Hitherto each volume had been a separate and distinct unit; now for the first time the book, though of immense variety, was a unit. The second characteristic of the new encyclopaedia was that it kept pace with the forward movement and march of progress and of the spirit of expansion in every domain of knowledge. He alluded to Mr. Chisholm, the editor, as a man of large and true perspective who had shown in the work an organizing and unifying mind.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON.—"The Speckled Band." CASTLE SQUARE—Richard III. COLONIAL—The Other Fellow. GLOBE—The Family. GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Port of Misting Moon. HOLLES—Secret Service. B. F. KEITH'S—Vanderbilt. MAJESTIC—The Chocolate Soldier. PARK—Seven Days. SHUBERT—The Fields. TREMONT—The Fortune Hunter.

NEW YORK.—AMERICAN—Vanderbilt. BELASCO—The Conqueror. BROADWAY—The Other Fellow. CASINO—He Came From Milwaukee. CITY—The Lady. CIRCLE—Alias Jimmy Valentine. COMEDY—The Club. CRUISE—The Commuters. EMPIRE—Smith. GAIETY—Get Rich Quick Wallingford. GARRICK—Raffles. GLOBE—The Bachelor Belles. GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Round Up. HACKETT—Mother. HAMMERSTEIN'S—Vanderbilt. HIPPODROME—Spectacles. HUDSON—The Deserters. KEITH & PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE—Vanderbilt. KNICKERBOCKER—The Scarlet Pimpernel. LIBERTY—The Country Boy. LYCEUM—Electricity. LYRIC—Madame Troubadour. MAJESTIC—The Blue Bird. MANHATTAN—Hans, the Flute Player. MAXINE ELLIOTT—The Gambler. NEW—Merry Wives of Windsor. NAZIMOVA—Mr. Freddy and the Countess.

CHICAGO.—AMERICAN—Vanderbilt. AUDITORIUM—Opera: Monday night "Cavalleria" and "Pagliacci." Tuesday night "La Boheme." Wednesday night "La Boheme." Thursday night "Tosca." CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE—The Penalty. CORT—The Naked Truth. GARRICK—The Chocolate Soldier. GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The City. ILLINOIS—Where the Trail Divides. LYRIC—The Mikado. MAJESTIC—Vanderbilt. MEYERICKS—Chauncey Olcott. POWERS—The Commuters. PRINCESS—The Deep Purple. STUDEBAKER—Mrs. Bernhardt in repertory. Monday evening "The Sorcerer." Tuesday evening "Jeanne d'Arc." Wednesday evening "The City." Thursday evening "Rapha." Friday evening "Madame X." Saturday afternoon "Camille." Saturday evening "Madame X."

TURKEY REQUESTS GERMANY TO PROTECT PERSIA
WHEN BRITISH BANKERS REFUSE TO MAKE LOAN

Ottoman Empire Takes Failure as Political Rebuff—
France Only Demands
Financiers Be Protected.

(Special to The Monitor.)
LONDON—It is a curious thing, at first sight, that the question of a small loan by a power of limited financial resources should have created a situation of considerable gravity in the relations of the various great powers of Europe. The fact that this is undoubtedly the case shows not only the tangle of the diplomatic skein, which is never discovered by the public until an attempt is made to unravel it, but also that the recent rebellion in Turkey so far from having simplified the near eastern question, has, if anything, added to its difficulty.

It was imagined at the time of the deposition of Abdul Hamid that the new condition of things at Constantinople would make for peace rather than for the continuance of the strained relations which for years had existed between the Porte and the European powers. Little by little it began to be apparent that, whatever the personal wishes of the committee of union and progress might be, its members were incapable of dealing in a root and branch way with the latent conservatism of Islam. Later on, fairly or unfairly, the suspicion began to gain ground that to an Amurath an Amurath succeeds, on the Bosphorus no less than on the Nile. Neither the financial nor the political methods of the new regime succeeded in inspiring, as the days went by, the confidence with which that regime had been welcomed. No doubt the Turkish government was faced with dangers it would be difficult to exaggerate. The case of Crete stands out from among these, by reason of the foreign complications to which it has led, but there were others which raised internal complications scarcely less serious.

It was not the fact, as has been repeatedly pointed out in these columns, that Crete was of any peculiar importance to the Turkish empire that created the difficulties in which the Porte found itself involved by the revolution in that island. It was first, that it threatened loss, coming on the top of the loss of Bosnia, Herzegovina and Eastern Roumelia, wounded the imperial instincts of the people and roused them to a determination that, if they were to be bled to death by a series of territorial expropriations, they might as well make their final stand over Crete as over the succession of Macedonia which was sure to follow, and it was secondly, because the fanatical religious instincts of Islam were roused by the threatened subjection of the Mohammedans of Crete to Christian rule. The consequence was that the Turkish empire found itself suddenly in direct antagonism to the kingdom of Greece, which it remembered had made a foolish and uncalled for attack upon it only a few years before.

It cannot be pretended that the conduct of Greece in the early days of the quarrel was marked by any high efforts of statesmanship. A good deal of unnecessary friction was caused by the action of the Greek people, if not by the action of the government, and this action assumed its most serious aspect when the Cretan envoys were elected to the Greek Chamber. Had it not been for the undoubted ability with which the King of Greece handled the situation at this point, the Turkish army corps might, in spite of everything, have entered the plains of Thessaly. It is possible, indeed, that the only restraining influence was the fear that the Bulgarian armies would take advantage of the opportunity to advance on Constantinople.

It was this moment accordingly that Germany seized to attempt to regain the position she had lost at Constantinople through the deposition of Abdul Hamid. The position of Germany was a singular one. She had undoubtedly supported Abdul Hamid to the disadvantage of the Young Turk party, she had undoubtedly, by a covert threat to support Austria-Hungary with the full weight of her arms, made possible the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and so wounded Turkey for a second time in the most vital way. She had not, however, become one of the guarantors of Cretan autonomy, and so she was able to stand as the friend of Turkey in her struggle for the retention of that island. With her influence with the Porte hanging in



(Photograph used by permission of Exclusive News Agency.)
HAKKI PASHA.
Turkish grand vizier.

the balance, she supported, if she did not initiate, the negotiations for an offensive and defensive alliance between Roumania and Turkey.

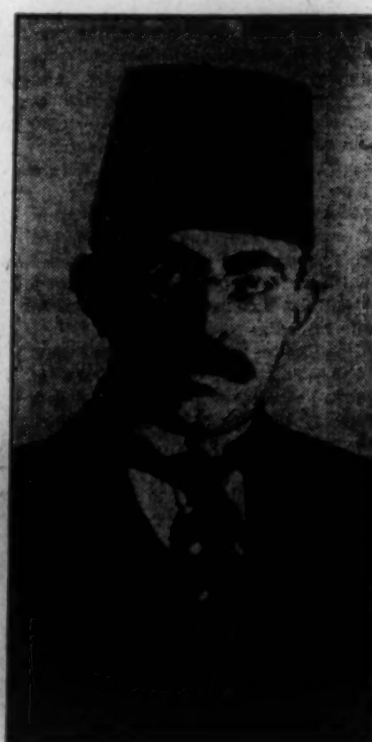
The difficulties of these negotiations were simplified by the fact that the King of Roumania was a Hohenzollern, and so it came about that at a moment when Turkey seemed, to herself at any rate, to be goaded by Greece over the question of Crete, and to be unable to retaliate owing to her fear of Bulgaria, through the efforts of Germany the power of Bulgaria was neutralized by that of Roumania, and Turkey, freed from the dread of a rear attack, was able to talk to the government at Athens in the gate.

It is manifest that by this time the various European powers were becoming seriously entangled in a new phase of the near eastern question. France, Great Britain, Italy and Russia were endeavoring to prevent a political crisis arising through the petulance of the Cretan Christians and the excitability of the Athenian mob. In their effort to prevent such a crisis, and at the same time to see that Crete was fairly treated, they appeared, to Ottoman prejudices, to be planning the disintegration of the empire, while the German empire stood

once more, as in the days of Bismarck, in the garb of "the honest broker" only desirous of showing the same accommodation to the Young Turks which she had shown in the past to Abdul Hamid.

The alliance, however, between Roumania and Turkey could not be without its effect on the government at St. Petersburg. The government at St. Petersburg had been for years regarded as a peculiar champion of the Slavonic people. An alliance between Roumania and Turkey, aimed at Bulgaria, and indirectly at Serbia, was bound, sooner or later, to bring Russia in opposition to Roumania, and so in antagonism with Berlin and Vienna, and it was doing this at a moment when Russia had by no means forgotten how the Kaiser had stood "in shining armor" by the side of the King-Emperor in the days of Russia's humiliation over the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It so happened, however, that the ally of Russia was the French republic, the country within whose borders the Young Turks had found their chief asylum during the struggle with Abdul Hamid, and in whose military and financial schools many of their ablest officers and administrators had been trained. This complication was to add itself to the existing complications, and so to further aggravate the question.

By the middle of the present year it had become evident that it was absolutely necessary for Turkey to take immediate steps to raise funds for the carrying on of the government. During the previous year she had raised a loan with the help of the English bankers, but owing to the fact, recently explained in these columns, that the market for Turkish bonds was in Paris rather than in London, this loan had not been a success, and the English underwriters had failed to get rid of the blocks of bonds they had accepted, even though the price of these bonds had considerably fallen. It was manifest, consequently, that the application for the new loan would be directed to Paris, not less on account of financial considerations than on account of the peculiarly friendly relationships which had hitherto existed between the republic and the Porte. The necessary application was, therefore, made, and the negotiations were entered into without any suspicion that they would not be successfully concluded. The action, however, of the German government in eastern politics had not been lost on the French premier, a man of courage, of genius and of resource. The old feeling of revanche for the debacle of 1870 had no doubt largely passed away, but to this day the city of Strasbourg sits wrapped in mourn-



(Photograph used by permission of Exclusive News Agency.)
DJAVID BEY.
Turkish minister of finance.

ing in the Place de la Concorde, and if the feeling of revenge is tempered in the waters of Lethe so is the fear of the Uhlans. The day when the fall of the French minister could be brought about by a threat from the Spree has passed away, and M. Briand, while expressing his wish to oblige the Porte, began to introduce into the negotiations those larger questions of European politics with which the situation had become complicated. France, M. Briand was able to point out, was by far the largest creditor of Turkey, holding some \$100,000,000 of Turkish bonds, as opposed to something like \$5,000,000 held by Great Britain. If then the savings of the French peasants were to be emptied into the Turkish treasury, M. Briand sought for guarantees that the loan would be expended with due economy, and that it would not be utilized in building up a military power to aid the triple alliance at the expense of the triple entente.

M. Briand showed from the very first the importance with which he regarded these negotiations. If France was to supply Turkey with the means of saving her financial position, French

Money Will Probably Be
Raised in Berlin, Though
Terms May Be Harder
Than Those of France.

officers, he insisted, must be appointed to control the office of public accounts and the Cour des Comptes. If, moreover, the money borrowed was to be spent in paying and arming the Turkish army, a fair proportion of the orders for material must be delivered to French firms, while the question of the Mohammedan subjects of France in Algeria and Tunis must be properly regularized. The first of these stipulations had originally been proposed by the Turkish finance minister, Djavid Bey, himself, the second, it is understood, was accepted without question, while the third would no doubt have been granted only with extreme reluctance. When, however, the terms arranged between Djavid Bey and the French government were reported to the council of ministers in Constantinople, they were rejected, first, on the ground that an aspersion was cast on the ability and honesty of the Turkish treasury, and, second, on the ground that no foreigner could be permitted to discuss the question of expenditure on Turkish armaments. In these circumstances, the French government indicated that it would be unable to permit the quotation of a new Turkish loan on the Bourse, and so made it plain that a refusal to accept its terms would mean the practical end of the negotiations.

Failing, in this way, to gain the terms she desired in Paris, Turkey turned her extremity to London. Her failure here, however, was a foregone conclusion, not less for political than for financial reasons. With the loan of last year below its price of issue, and blocks of unsold bonds lying in their strong rooms, the London bankers showed no alacrity to float a second loan. It is understood that the proposition was entertained by Sir Ernest Cassel, but if this was the case he rapidly discovered that he had neither the government nor the city on his side, and the negotiations fell through.

Their failure was taken by Turkey as a political rebuff. The papers indulged in a bitter attack of Anglophobia, while the simple determination of Great Britain to police the trade routes from Bushire to Ispahan was made the pretext for a ridiculous protest against the dismemberment of Persia, and an excited appeal to the Kaiser, as "the friend of Islam," to prevent the nefarious designs of Great Britain and Russia. By this time, however, Turkey was in serious financial straits, the pay of the army was not forthcoming, the ships with foodstuffs were anchored at the Golden Horn, but could not be unloaded for want of funds. A last desperate attempt was, therefore, made to arrange a modus vivendi, but these negotiations, having proved abortive, the French government indicated that the negotiations were at an end, and Turkey is consequently left to make the best terms she can with another power.

The only power to whom she can turn is Germany, and already the Berlin bankers are forming a syndicate with the intention of raising the money. No doubt they could raise the necessary loan, but it would be a political loan, granted at an excessive rate of interest, probably 6 per cent, and cannot do more than tide Turkey over a temporary difficulty, with a view to its liquidation out of a much larger loan to be raised subsequently in another market. What the eventual outcome of the crisis will be it is difficult to say, but though the terms of France may have been hard, the terms of Germany will eventually necessarily be much harder still. The attitude of the French government is a simple one. Turkey, it maintains, is already the debtor of the country to an enormous extent. It has, therefore, the right, when an attempt is made to increase that debt, to take every step it can for the protection of its own lenders, and in support of the political interests of the country. It is difficult to see that its position is not absolutely justified, and Turkey may yet find that if France has chastised her with whips, Germany may chastise her with scorpions.

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GERMANY MAKES
TURKISH LOAN

CONSTANTINOPLE—An agreement has been reached between the Turkish government and the German bankers for a loan of 11,000,000 Turkish pounds. The price is 84 with interest at 4 per cent. As it is impossible to issue a loan at present, the bankers will advance to the government according to requirements necessary sums against treasury bills at 5 1/2 per cent.

FRANKFORT, Germany—The Frankfurter Zeitung's Constantinople correspondent says that the German bankers have agreed to take 6,000,000 pounds Turkish in treasury notes, maturing in May. In the meantime they will arrange for a 4 per cent loan, to be guaranteed by the customs revenues.

NOT TO BE CANDIDATES
(Special to The Monitor.)
ATHENS—The supporters of M. Kallias and M. Mavromichaelis have declared that they do not intend to stand as candidates at the coming elections.

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JAPANESE EXHIBIT
AT SHEPHERD'S BUSH
OFFICIALLY CLOSED

(Special to The Monitor.)
LONDON—The Japan-British exhibition, which has formed a great attraction at the White City, Shepherd's Bush, during the period it has been open, is now closed. A large body of men are now busily engaged in packing up and removing the numerous exhibits, many of which are priceless treasures from Japan, and which are to be returned to the palace of the Emperor and to the numerous private houses whence they came. All the exhibits will not, however, be returned to Japan, for a considerable number will remain in this country. One is to find a home in Buckingham palace, and another, the model of the city of Tokio, has been presented to the city of London, while the London county council will find a home for the miniature gardens. The model of the postoffice, an exhibit shown by the Japanese department of communication, will be given to the general postoffice, and will find a permanent home in the museum belonging to that public office. To the fishery museum at Hull will be presented all the exhibits of the fishery bureau. Among the most interesting of the exhibits which are to remain in this country must be included the model of the historic Kyoto gate, which, as has already been mentioned in these columns, will eventually be erected in New Gardens.

ITALIAN SOCIALIST
CONGRESS FAVORS
WOMAN SUFFRAGE

(Special to The Monitor.)
ROME—The Socialist Congress which has just taken place at Milan has resulted in the victory of the Reformist or most moderate of the three sections into which the party is divided. Signor Turati, the Reformist leader, obtained 12,991 votes for his motion advocating as the policy of the party universal suffrage for both sexes, payment of members, proportional representation, larger electoral districts, a diminution of military expenditure, and insurance of all workers.

The motion proposed by Signor Lazari for the Revolutionary party, which in addition demanded opposition to all middle-class governments, received 6,058 votes; while a third proposed by Signor Modigliani on behalf of those who were not content with either of the others, obtained 4624 votes.

The congress was chiefly remarkable as showing the diverging views of the party it represents.

GREAT BRITAIN MAY
BUY MORE BUTTER
FROM NETHERLANDS

(Special to The Monitor.)
THE HAGUE—A committee from England has been making a thorough inspection of Holland dairying, with a special view to ascertaining the first hand facts as regards the cleanliness of cheese and butter making, and, if their findings are satisfactory, to start an official propaganda in the British Isles to increase the importation of such products from the Netherlands. Their investigation has special reference to cheese and butter making.

The Dutch people, assisted by the energetic government at The Hague, are leaving no stone unturned to raise the standard of their dairy products to meet the most rigid requirements of other nations. Intensive farming, in the way of dairy and vegetable lines, has received wonderful impetus of late years, the exports in those lines running up to almost record breaking figures. There is still more legislation contemplated along lines of assisting home agriculture in the present States General, which, it is believed, will not only appropriate considerable sums of money for agricultural colleges and experimental stations but even subsidize various articles of the soil.

URUGUAY REVOLT GROWS.
MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—The revolutionary movement is spreading. Armed parties have appeared in all the districts.

JAPANESE DIET TO MEET.
TOKIO—The Japanese imperial diet will be convened at Tokio on Dec. 20, says an official announcement made Sunday.

Leading Events in the World of Athletics

U. S. LAWN TENNIS ASSOCIATION TO TRY NEW RANKING PLAN

Every Player Must Fill Out Blank and Send It to the Committee Before Being Rated.

PLAN MORE CHANGES

NEW YORK—That the United States Lawn Tennis Association means to have its ranking list for 1910-11 as accurate as possible is evident from the fact that a new system of obtaining the data necessary is to be instituted this season. The committee which has this work in charge has issued and sent out blanks which must be filled out by the players and returned to them before the ranking is done.

The ratings of the players for the season of 1909 were the best that lawn tennis has ever known. The list for the present will be even better, or it will be alone the players' fault. The matter of the ranking is but the beginning of better things, that in time will include a marked improvement in the plans of holding the annual meeting of the national body, the management of tournaments, and the revision of the rules, which have become almost obsolete.

It is a notable fact that the plan just launched and put into operation was freely discussed by officials during the deciding of the national title and that it bears the approval of Dr. James Dwight, president of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, and nearly all of the executive committee, which includes W. A. Larned, P. E. Presbrey, P. B. Hawk, Ralph Holterhoff, L. D. Scott, W. J. Clothier, E. F. Torrey, Jr., R. D. Little and L. H. Waidner.

Speaking of the new effort that is in process of formulation to overcome the difficulties that have beset lawn tennis, Secretary Charlack says that the work of the ranking committee is but the opening wedge of a carefully thought out plan which is to touch upon every phase of lawn tennis in a way a campaign of education for the thoughtless followers of the sport and with a goal of results which will do away with the criticism of the past.

The document sent out to the players is ruled to contain records of fifty-seven open tournament and championship matches. Three main division heads lead the tabulation: Tournament, Matches Played By Me, Scores of My Matches. The sub-divisions are: Date and Where Held, Name of Opponent, Won and Lost, and My Score Written First. The sheet is arranged to be filed in a binder according to name, number and division. Thus, in addition to furnishing data for proper ranking, it will furthermore establish a permanent record of the player's performance of each season, the names, addresses, clubs, tournaments, and all other important details that for 30 years have been lost to American lawn tennis annals in complete form. With such a wealth of data as it is planned to gather and file in permanent form in the archives of the national association not only will a complete history of each player's individual work be at hand, but a comprehensive view of American lawn tennis will be presented in the future.

BIG COLLEGE STANDINGS.			
	Won.	Lost.	Tied.
Harvard	7	0	0
Princeton	7	0	0
Dartmouth	5	1	0
West Point	4	1	0
Cornell	4	1	1
Yale	5	0	1
Pennsylvania	7	1	0
Brown	5	5	0
Amherst	3	3	1
Minnesota	5	0	0
Chicago	5	3	0
Michigan	3	3	0
Iowa	3	2	0
Illinois	5	0	0

Bay State on Eve of Election

BASIS OF ESTIMATES OF THE OUTLOOK FOR IMPENDING ELECTION

(Continued from Page One.)

alienated so many voters that at present little seems to remain of the 200,000 plurality given President Taft two years ago.

Republican victory in this state is almost wholly dependent on the defection of thousands of Roosevelt Democrats, here and in the other cities of the state, laboring men for the most part; and whether that defection is to come in a large enough way to do Mr. Stimson any good is something which nobody knows.

If Mr. Stimson and Mr. Dix were running on their merits alone, with no discord among the Republicans, Mr. Stimson would almost certainly be elected. The Roosevelt defection is what makes his success debatable.

The effort made by Senator Root to induce Republican bolters and malcontents generally to sink their differences and help President Taft by voting for Mr. Stimson, has been made too late in the campaign, in the estimation of most observers. In this state a loss of at least seven Republican congressmen is conceded; it may be more.

The campaign in Ohio is believed by many men to have even more importance nationally than the campaign in New York. The defeat of Governor Harmon would take him out of the presidential class, and would relieve Mr. Taft of any disadvantage that would attach to the argument that his own state had repudiated his administration.

The campaign in Ohio has been more closely fought on the real issues between the two great parties, perhaps, than that in any other state. The prestige Governor Harmon gained when he carried the state in 1908 will be expected to give him a second election, although the issue which elected him then is absent now.

The thousands of German Republicans who voted for Governor Harmon two years ago are being counted now for his opponent, Mr. Harding. The Republicans display greater confidence than they did a month ago, but the state is close, and the majority of the guessers believe that Governor Harmon will be reelected.

The brilliant campaign which Dr. Woodrow Wilson is making for the governorship in New Jersey, taken in connection with the fact that if elected he will almost certainly become a presidential figure, has attracted general interest to the situation in that state.

His campaign is more brilliant, perhaps, than any New Jersey ever has had. There isn't much difference between the party platforms in New Jersey, which makes it all the easier for Republicans to support Dr. Wilson. New Jersey promises to defeat from one to three of the present Republican congressional delegation.

Massachusetts and Connecticut have been put into the doubtful column, but from this distance there seems to be hardly sufficient reason to justify such a course.

There may be a loss of Republican congressmen in Massachusetts, and possibly in Connecticut, but it is expected here that both will elect their Republican candidates for Governor.

In Connecticut, as in New Jersey, it is a case of personality and not of platform. The Democrats have nominated for Governor Judge Simon Baldwin, one of the ablest jurists in the country, and one of Connecticut's most respected citizens. He lacks the dash and personal charm of Dr. Woodrow Wilson, but has an abundance of solid qualities.

The dispute between Judge Baldwin and Colonel Roosevelt over law points involved in some of the former's labor decisions have enlivened the campaign and presumably not injured Judge Baldwin.

The discord between the Democratic factions in Massachusetts is believed to have insured the reelection of Governor Draper. Mr. Foss is opposed by the Storror Democrats, and just where his strength lies is not apparent at this distance.

An Indiana struggle is primarily over the Legislature, for no Governor is to be elected this year. The control of the Legislature will carry with it a seat in the United States Senate, now held by Senator Beveridge. The result is in doubt, with the chances seemingly running slightly against Mr. Beveridge.

With the loss of the House, Republican legislation must cease, and that party must go to the country, in 1912 on what it did at the last two sessions of Congress, plus any political capital that can be made meanwhile out of Democratic mistakes.

There is a possibility that the House will remain Republican, just as there is a chance that Dr. Wilson will not be elected Governor of New Jersey, that Governor Harmon will not be reelected in Ohio, that the Republicans will carry New York and Indiana; but careful men are not leaning heavily upon it. If Republican victory should come all along the line the faithful will be duly grateful. But if defeat should be in store they will not be greatly surprised.

RECEPTION TO G. A. R. HEAD.

John E. Gilman, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, will be accorded a reception at Faneuil hall on the evening of Nov. 19. Nearly every post in the Massachusetts department will send representatives.

CALLS UPON VOTERS TO PROTEST AGAINST HIGH COST OF LIVING

Congressman E. N. Foss, Democratic gubernatorial nominee, at the big noon rally of the Democratic party in Tremont Temple today wound up his campaign against high prices and in favor of reciprocity by saying in part:

"The people tomorrow will register at the polls their protest against the high cost of living due to the high tariff, their protest against machine rule, against their betrayal by the Republican leaders who legislated against them and in favor of special interests.

"It will be a tidal wave of protest here in Massachusetts, starting at Provincetown on the tip end of Cape Cod, and which before it spends its force will break against the hills of old Berkshire.

"There is no question as to the result. The people are aroused as they have seldom been aroused in Massachusetts. They are justly indignant and they propose to let the people of the United States know that they repudiate the Payne-Aldrich act with its burdensome taxes.

"They are going to let the nation know that they resent the dictation of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, who is even now trying to defend the Payne-Aldrich act, who is trying to deceive them by his talk of a 'scientific revision' of the tariff by a tariff commission, whose claims that he favors and always has favored reciprocity with Canada they know by his own acts to be false.

"He is the man more responsible for these outrageous conditions than any man now seeking a return to Congress. The only way to defeat Senator Lodge is to vote for the Democratic candidates for the Legislature, for it is the Legislature on Beacon hill who elect the United States senator. If he gets back to the Senate he will continue to legislate for the interests and special privileges and against the people.

"Why, Senator Lodge says, 'a Governor of Massachusetts hasn't anything to do with tariff making, with securing reciprocity legislation. What can Mr. Foss do toward lowering the tariff if elected Governor?'

"Don't be fooled by such talk as this. The men who threw the tea overboard in Boston harbor couldn't legislate against the taxes of Great Britain, but that Boston tea party resulted in such a protest that out of it grew this great nation. It was a protest such as stirred the whole world.

"And it is the protest of Massachusetts against this Payne-Aldrich act that will change the tariff legislation of the United States, now a tariff for special interests, into a tariff for the people.

"You have been told in this campaign that the tariff has nothing to do with the high prices, that prices are just as high elsewhere in the world as they are in the United States. That statement is absolutely untrue, as any one who studies the markets of the world knows.

"American beef is sold at a much less rate in England than it is at home. American goods of all kinds are sold for less in foreign countries than they are sold at home. If this were not true why have American manufacturers during the last 10 years have invested \$300,000,000 in building branch establishments in Canada alone?

"What did they go over there for if it wasn't to put their goods in the foreign market for a less price than they could supply those markets from American factories and mills owing to the tariff laws of this country which makes their supplies and raw materials cost them so much more than they are willing to go abroad with extra capital and build mills and factories to supply the foreign demand at a less price than they can supply our own people at home. The rates of wages do not materially differ between Canada and the United States.

"My friends, don't be fooled by glittering generalities that have been used to deceive you in every campaign of the past 30 years. Don't you believe it when you are told that this rise in prices is not merely world wide but is practically uniform the world over and even higher abroad than it is here.

"Woolen cloth costs just double in the United States what it costs in England, woolen clothing just double, blankets just double. Food products cost from 25 to 30 per cent more in the United States than they do in Canada, in spite of denials by those who still wish to protect the food trusts.

"It is time that the people awoke to the fact that they have been betrayed by their public officials. And they have awakened and tomorrow in indignant protest they are going to register by their votes a repudiation of this most iniquitous tariff measure.

"This is the main issue. Our opponents cannot and have not met it. They are relying on a lavish expenditure of money to do the work tomorrow, the 'practical work,' as they call it. It is your time to make the protest so effective, so overwhelming that the whole nation will be aroused.

"Vote for your home, for a lower cost of living, for the education of your children, for some of the comforts, as well as the bare necessities of life, by voting against this tariff of the trusts and the special interests and against the men responsible for it who betrayed you at Washington."

Final Election Rallies

Rallies of the Republicans and Democrats for today, the final day of the campaign, are scheduled as follows:

REPUBLICAN

Beverly, town hall—Ex-Governor Curtis Guild, Jr., Congressman Augustus P. Gardner.

Malden—Lieutenant Governor Frothingham, Governor Draper, Congressman Roberts.

Cambridge, Cypress hall—Governor Draper, Norman H. White, Congressman Roberts, Congressman McCall, Lieutenant Governor Frothingham.

Everett, Y. M. C. A. hall—Fred J. Daggett, Lieutenant Governor Frothingham, Governor Draper, Representative James J. Cavanaugh, Congressman Roberts.

Turners Falls—Congressman Gillett, Allen T. Treadway, Representative Robert M. Washburn.

Cohasset, town hall—Elmer A. Stevens, Judge Robert O. Harris, Representative William S. Kinney, Melvin S. Nash.

Manchester, town hall—John N. Cole, Malcolm E. Nicols.

Cambridge, Cedar hall—E. Mark Sullivan, Patrick J. Conlon.

Stoughton, town hall—Congressman Weeks, Edward J. Slattery.

Wayland, town hall—Arthur D. Hill, Walter A. Webster.

Milford, town hall—Robert Luce, Joseph Walker, Congressman Weeks.

Boston, St. Pauls church, Camden street—Charles W. M. Williams, Clement G. Morgan, the Rev. T. W. Henderson, ex-Governor Guild, Lieutenant Governor Frothingham, Governor Draper.

Medford Hills, 79 Winthrop street—Walter R. Meins.

Fitchburg, St. Josephs hall—Charles N. Barney of Lynn, Charles H. Brown of Medford, Levi S. Greenwood of Gardner, F. O. Hardy, N. M. Des Chenes, Hugo A. Dubuque.

North Easton, Ames memorial hall—James M. Swift, Judge Harris, Walter I. Lane of Brockton.

Ashurnham, town hall—Frederic A. Wingersky.

Somerville—Congressman Gardner, Congressman McCall, Governor Draper, Lieutenant Governor Frothingham, ex-Gov. John D. Long.

DEMOCRATIC.

Mr. Foss, on his tour of the Boston wards this evening, is scheduled to speak at the following places:

7:15—Ward 10, Dartmouth hall, 128 Dartmouth street.

7:30—Ward 25, Warren hall, Brighton.

7:40—Ward 22, Tomfohrde hall, Boylston station.

7:50—Ward 24, Odd Fellows hall, River street.

8:00—Ward 20, Young Men's Democratic Club.

8:10—Ward 19, wardroom, Elmwood street.

8:20—Ward 17, wardroom, Vine street church.

8:30—Ward 16, Municipal building, Columbia road.

8:45—Ward 15, court house, Dorchester street.

8:55—Ward 14, Flood square.

9:05—Ward 13, Maynard hall (formerly Clan-Na-Gael hall), D and Silver streets.

9:20—Ward 12, Deacon hall, 1651 Washington street.

9:30—Ward 9, Franklin school house.

9:40—Ward 7, gymnasium, Tyler street, between Oak and Harvard streets.

10:00—Ward 2, wardroom, Army building.

10:10—Ward 1, Quincy Club.

10:20—Orient Heights Improvement Association, 989 Bennington street.

10:30—Chelsea, Grand Army hall.

10:40—Ward 3, Bunker Hill street, wardroom.

10:50—Ward 4, Cauley hall.

11:00—Ward 5, Abbotsford hall, City square.

11:10—Ward 6, Jefferson Club, Charter street.

11:20—Ward 8, wardroom, Blossom street.

Boston—Fifty-one rallies.

Cohasset—Hamlin, Cook, Hoar.

Natick—Hoar, Mitchell, Brennan.

Plymouth—Bartlett, Long, Gilmore, Shaw.

Saugus—Barton.

Provincetown—Gould, Boynton, McNary, Paine, Thacher, Raycroft.

Falmouth—General Stopford, Shaw, Lombard, Cuniff.

Woods Hole—General Stopford, Shaw, Lombard, Cuniff.

Shawmut church and Dudley Street Baptist church—Whipple.

Newton, Watertown, Brookline—Foss, Daley.

Melrose—Hersom, Barton.

Saugus—Barton, Creamer.

North Cambridge, Cedar hall; East Cambridge, Institute hall—McGillicuddy.

Malden—Celtic Club, Fellows Association hall.

Plymouth—Italian rally.

Lowell—Associates hall.

Westboro—Local speakers.

Blackstone, Uxbridge—Cunningham.

MISS PARSONS TO TALK.

BROCKTON, Mass.—Miss Grace Parsons, assistant superintendent of the public schools, will address the Sunday School Elementary Grades Union at the First Congregational church this evening.

A STREET CAR MISHAP.

Jennie Brodlo, a child, living at 2 Strong street, West End, was run down with fatal results today by a Boston Elevated street car when crossing Cambridge street, near North Grove street.

LONDON VISITOR PASSES ON.

NEW YORK—Sir Clifton Robinson, manager, director and engineer of the London United Electric Tramways and director of the underground railways of London, passed on here Sunday night.

ORATORICAL CLIMAX FOR LAST RALLY DAY OF STATE CAMPAIGN

(Continued from Page One.)

The eloquence of Senator Lodge roused even greater enthusiasm in the audience than was shown in their reception to Governor Draper.

Senator Lodge facetiously remarked in referring to the newspaper statements of his unpopularity in Massachusetts that during his tour of the state he had been surprised at the way audiences disguised their feelings.

He said that it has been the ambition of the Republican party to take the tariff question out of politics and put it on a business basis. We knew of defects that were in the tariff previous to the revision, he said, but we did not want to benefit any one interest at the expense of another and we believe that nothing is to be gained by those old bad methods.

We believe in Canadian reciprocity, he said, but we do not believe in taking down duties on articles unless the Canadians are willing to reciprocate.

He pointed out that under the favored nation clause the taking down of duties to Canada would mean free trade with the whole world. He said he doubted if Mr. Foss had ever before heard of the favored nation clause. Continuing he said:

"It would be unjust for the citizens of Massachusetts to vote against Governor Draper because of their dissatisfaction with the tariff.

"Mr. Foss today poses as a friend of labor, yet he has strikes in two of his factories. He says he will vote for the eight-hour bill, yet two years ago he asked another man to veto such a bill. We want a man for Governor who is sincere in what he believes.

"Mr. Foss promised Mr. Vahey last year that he would not seek the nomination in competition with him, but ever since then he has been working for it. In the selection of a Governor of the commonwealth this year it is a question of character that is before us.

Secretary von L. Meyer said: "I have just returned from a trip of inspection of 11,000 miles, and have refused many invitations in order to be here to vote for Governor Draper. In my travels I found that there was great interest in the question of reelecting Senator Lodge.

"People in the country realize that he is able, full of experience and has great intellectual strength. They do not want to be deprived of his services.

"Newspaper misrepresentations have made westerners believe that the tariff was constructed to benefit eastern manufacturers.

"President Taft's influence has caused \$250,000 to be appropriated for reliable expert information on the cost of food and wages.

"Another appropriation for which the President was responsible is \$100,000 to introduce up-to-date business methods at Washington.

"Mr. Foss has had no experience in managing state affairs, and has not shown himself fully qualified to do so."

Lieutenant Governor Frothingham said: "We know Mr. Foss' record and what he has failed to do for employees. Mr. Foss castigated the commission. One plank in the present Democratic platform is to consolidate certain commissions. This plank is also in the Douglas platform, but Governor Douglas proposed increased commissions, and when he left said he found nothing in the conduct of the affairs of the state that he could criticize.

"Democrats in Massachusetts have failed to solve the child labor question. The honor and dignity of Massachusetts can be retained only by reelecting Governor Draper."

Democrats Crowd Hall.

More than 600 people crowded Lorimer hall, Tremont Temple, to the doors and overflowed into the street at the Democratic rally, which was called to order by Joseph A. Maynard, chairman of the Democratic city committee.

Congressman Joseph F. O'Connell was presented as the presiding officer. He asserted that Mr. Foss was the man needed by the business men of Boston and Massachusetts.

They need Mr. Foss, he said, because he has confidence in the people and in the business men, and as a captain of industry he ought to be elected as the leader of the commonwealth this year.

He declared that Mr. Foss as such a leader would bring back to Massachusetts the prestige due to this state, which he believed had been lost by the Republican party.

Mr. Foss on rising was received with great acclaim. He discussed especially the high cost of living.

After making addresses inside the hall James H. Vahey and Thomas F. Cassidy spoke to about 300 people outside the building.

One of the surprises of the rally was the appearance of two Republicans, introduced as "progressive Republicans"—Sherwin L. Cook and William B. Willcutt.

At the conclusion of Mr. Foss' speech Joseph O'Connell, the presiding officer, turned the rally over to Gen. Charles W. Bartlett, who continued as the presiding officer.

General Bartlett introduced in turn James H. Vahey, Thomas F. Cassidy, Councilor William F. Murray, candidate for Congress for the ninth district, H. C. Long of Cambridge, former Mayor Charles J. Barton of Melrose, William

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STUDENTS PLAYING HOCKEY.

The annual events consist of a great variety of out-of-door sports in which the girls display much enthusiasm.

(Continued from Page One.)

biters have put in much work throughout the state, and the results are beginning to show. It is expected by the state committee that a big portion of the stay-at-home vote will be brought out by the Republicans tomorrow, in view of the necessity of polling every possible vote.

Very little registration has been done by the Democrats, but the Republicans began to register voters last spring, following the election of Congressman Foss in a Republican district.

FIND HAMMOND WIRELESS WORK IMPORTANT STEP

GLOUCESTER, Mass.—Important discoveries in the field of "teletomatics" or wireless control of automata, are stated to have been made by John H. Hammond, Jr., son of the well known mining engineer.

Mr. Hammond, who graduated from Yale this year, has four inventions which he believes cover a more comprehensive system than yet devised. By a special mechanism he claims to have attained absolute selectivity, thus doing away with the interference that is common to the ordinary wireless systems.

His inventions cover systems for the control of mines, torpedoes, dirigible balloons and railroad switches.

JUDGE BALDWIN CLAIMS ELECTION IN CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The Republican and Democratic state central committee chairmen could not be reached today for their revised estimates of tomorrow's state election. At Republican headquarters in Hartford, Chairman Kenealy had not visited the Allyn house up to late afternoon and at the local offices of the Democratic committee Chairman Comstock was reported to be in Norwich. Mr. Comstock could not be reached in his home city.

CUBAN POLITICAL CHANGES.

HAVANA—General Rivas, chief of police, was today appointed secretary of the interior to succeed Lopez Leiva, who resigned several weeks ago. Former Chief of Police Piedra will be reappointed to his old position. The secretary of justice also resigned today, but it is stated that this has nothing to do with the Rivas-Nodarse factional dispute.

MRS. BARRY LOSES PROPERTY.

Mrs. Vivian Barry of 3 Claremont park reported to Lieutenant Crowley of division 5 on Sunday evening that property valued at \$441 had been stolen from her rooms. Among the property taken were diamond and gold rings, including a wedding ring and a hat and several plumes.

bons with white dresses and bound their hair with blue ribbon. The president of the class, Marcia Kerr, was escorted on to the field in a blue chariot led by the other class officers. Marie Hill, Esther Balderston, Dorothy Ridgeway, Dorothy Drake and Ruth Pepperday had charge of 1913 decorations.

Being still an unorganized class and without a color, 1914 chose the emblematic green for a temporary badge. They wore green bands on white aviator hats and green carnations on their white sweaters. Catherine Gage, Helen Lee, Ruth Lecker, Marjorie Watson, Katherine Davis, Bessie De Beer and Lola Thomas were responsible for the freshman attire.

CRIPPEN DATE POSTPONED.
LONDON—The execution of Dr. H. H. Crippen which was set for Nov. 8 has been postponed for about two weeks.

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Books Sent Us for Review

"THE ARGUMENT, A PRIORI, FOR THE BEING AND ATTRIBUTES OF THE LORD GOD," BY WILLIAM HENRY GILLESPIE, Edinburgh: T. & T. Clark.

The author of this stately argument, his biographers tell us, became interested, when a very young man, in Hume's philosophy and in Dr. Samuel Clark's theistic arguments. He soon saw that the a priori argument had never been adequately used, perceiving that the grand intuitions by which truth may be grasped had been given small place—sometimes had been ignored altogether in theistic debate, and that the logical constructions had not been accurate. Becoming convinced that his life work was the construction of a logical demonstration of the existence of God, as a citadel of defense against the atheistic tendencies of his time, he began his writing while still a student in Glasgow University, and the first part of the present volume was published in 1833, and in its completed state represents many years of devout mental toil. Its mission is to those who have had some training in the terminology and reasoning methods of scholastic philosophy, and who are able to bring some measure of intellectual and moral acumen to the reading of it. To such an one, it perhaps groping for light on this most important of all subjects, it

might well do the great service of steadying the thought and removing intellectual obstacles to the light which shineth for every man, a service analogous to the removing of the curtain from before the window, or the clearing of cobwebs from the pane.

It is an argument for the necessary existence of God from the ideas, infinity of extension, infinity of expansion, and infinity of duration, as these are necessarily held in the human mind. From these ideas is deduced the necessary existence of a Being of infinity of expansion and infinity of duration and the unity and simplicity of this Being is demonstrated. The logical necessity that this Being should be not only intelligent but All-knowing Intelligence itself opens the argument by which the attributes of God are, one by one, proved, as being necessary to the existence of such a Being.

In this way an irrefragable argument is built up, proceeding on unassailable, logical lines. Every point is guarded, every collocation of words, at whatever cost of smoothness or ease in reading, is made to say one thing and that without possibility of mistake. The intellectual argument, thus far, is impregnable, and it stops only where all intellectual argu-

ment must in trying to prove God, for when the most enlightened human reason has done its utmost there is always a point unreachably beyond spiritual discernment is laid hold upon. So, this building, though fitly joined together, does not attain unto the stature of the perfect man when it begins to deal with the creative work of this Infinite One.

The logical progression which proves that the "Simple, Sole, Being of Infinity of Expansion and of Duration is, necessarily, Intelligent and All-knowing" is masterly and tonic, with some deduction to be made when infinity of expansion is said to penetrate matter. (Matter being assumed to be an entity this is the only way—though utterly inadequate—that the idea of infinity can be conserved.) This error takes on larger proportions when the argument to prove that this Being is all-powerful comes on. Again, as malevolence is recognized as an existent quality, yet can have no part in the sole Cause, the author deduces logically that it must be a thing outside of God. The flaw is always in the premise, and the defects in this otherwise grand and beautiful edifice have all this one origin, the belief in a mortal material creation.

The thought that creation is the outflowing—outbirth—of the great wealth and joy of the divine Mind is most eloquently presented; but, because the author sees this creation as sensible matter and human souls, he is led, perforce, into the incongruous supposition

that some part of this creation may be "lost to its creator. Perceiving that a child of God—His offspring—must be like Him, and seeing as he looks at mortal man, how unlike he is to God, he argues from this evidence of sense, that man has deteriorated since his creation; and seeing the intimate connection between sin and suffering, and that sin has no part in the infinity of duration, he misses the point that it is the sin only which will be destroyed, and lands (to use his own words) in "vaporous gloom, interspersed with partial and fitful irradiations"; admitting the possibility of such a degree of degeneracy as, after long and useless suffering, may call forth from the creator a fiat of annihilation, as the best he can do for His creatures gone too hopelessly astray for remedy, and as the only way to rid His universe of sin. The train of reasoning following upon the proposition—"The Lord God, who is the Holiest One, is necessarily the Self-Beautiful, and the All-Perfect Being"—is of remarkable strength and clearness. Proceeding from the point of moral excellence—beauty—he arrives at the conclusion that "the Lord God is most Beautiful; and being of Infinity of Duration" or unoriginate, He is necessarily the Self-Beautiful."

Then he leaves this ground to meet the possible skeptic who denies all beauty except what may be seen with the eyes. The argument here is very simply unfolded and ends gloriously:

"This is He who is the Good in itself, the True in itself, the Beautiful in itself. This is the altogether Good, and True and Lovely. In Himself, First Good, First True, First Fair."

The whole argument is, of course, built up entirely without reference to Scriptural authority the only use made of the Bible being as a thesaurus of moral and spiritual terms not to be found elsewhere.

Dispassionate as the argument at all times is, there are points where the reader's thought is lifted high upon surges of immutable truth, and some of the propositions, and the progressive statements in demonstration ring like silver-tongued trumpets; as this proposition—"God who is True, and Faithful, and inflexibly Just, and altogether Righteous, is, necessarily, All-Loving, yes, Love Itself;" and in these concluding paragraphs of a scholium attached to the above proposition:

"God is Love; and when we say so, we evoke the omnipotent word, representative of the all-radiant idea, which throws warmth upon the field of our world. Possessed of this secret, we feel we are in possession of the talisman yielding the primal causation. When we have reached as high as Love, we have reached (to use the humanly most significant expression) the very heart of God. "And if Love is omnipotent at one pole, equally so it is at the opposite pole. Strong as an aggressive force, it is equally so as a resisting force.

Equally positive; equally negative. What, now can resist the Love of God? What can be stronger than the great motive power of the absolute universe?"

"THE EMPTY HOUSE, AND OTHER STORIES," BY ELIZABETH STUART PHIPPS, Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin Company.

It is many years since Mrs. Ward then the young daughter in a professor's household, in her early teens, with no dream of fame—received \$2.50 for a story she sent to a young people's missionary paper. This was not only the first money she had earned, but was by far the largest sum she had ever possessed, 3 cents a week having been her private income, which was always speedily expended at the bake shop for a cream cake one week and a turnover the next. Feeling that this large sum should be invested in art, she was inclining strongly toward a frowzy "Hope" when her father gently turned her thoughts to photographs of Thoreau's "Night" and "Morning." These he had framed for her and at the time she related these and other delightful things for the public, the pictures still hung upon her walls. Since that time there has been no considerable period when her pen has not been busy, and its fruits have been given to a circle of readers larger and more appreciative than gathers about any but the elect few who have a true mission to write and who follow it sincerely. No author is freer from the suspicion of

writing to make copy, or of making merchandise of the gratitude and honor which years of faithful use of an extraordinary talent have brought to her.

The present volume consists of stories that have appeared in various magazines during the past 10 years, and have already received a full measure of praise and dissent. In them all her art of working the simplest things in the plainest setting, interesting and full of meaning, is manifest. Her skill in sketching a character incisively is especially noticeable in the Rev. Eliakim Purnow, of "His Father's Heart," and in Dream of "Sweet Home Road," which latter story is a peculiarly beautiful example of her delicate and reverent touch. In "Twenty-Four Hours," one recognized Fee as being drawn from life, and a more engaging little rascal of a spaniel was never put into a story. The scene which culminates with his deposit of certain too intimate articles at the foot of the quoniam and would-be lover is inimitable.

Mrs. Ward's love for the dog creation, her efforts in their behalf, have grown naturally out of her sympathetic insight into the canine mentality, so neither Fee nor Enoch—fine old St. Bernard—were any surprise, but simply took their place on the honorable list of individuals whom her readers have been glad and profited to know.

Mrs. Ward has achieved a rank which (Continued on Page Seven, Column One.)

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What We Think of Books Sent Us for Review

(Continued from Page Six.)

lifts her work above current criticism, and those who re-read "Jack" and "The Madonna of the Tubs" occasionally, and who count among their choice possessions her "Story of Jesus Christ," must ever read with interest anything she writes. She has blessed a legion of grateful readers by her earnest and oftentimes luminous writing, and her name lives in many hearts.

"JIMMY." By Julia J. Adams. St. Louis: Published by the Author.

"There is an exquisite poetry in the spontaneous promptings of the unsophisticated spirit of the child. So far removed at times from our one-sided prejudiced views, so high above our low considerations, are the little one's intuitions of his new world."

This simple, and simply told, story of "Jimmy" might have been built upon these words of James Sully, earnest student of childhood, so thoroughly does it illustrate them. The charm of the story is that the reader moves in the child world. Not that the story purports to have been told by Jimmy, himself; but the teller has stood in the child's place, and has related the events of a momentous period in his life as these events appeared to him.

When Jimmy puts away his mother's spoons into a special hiding place belonging to Gustus, the hired man, and does not speak of what he has done with the very best of intentions, and a cloud seems to gather about Gustus, it is Jimmy who relieves the situation without ever knowing what the cloud was, or secretly that it existed.

And again, how deftly he handles the trivial misunderstanding between his own father and mother, with his guileless and unerring intuition which guides him where adult sophistication would have bungled. It seems quite certain that this boy is drawn from life.

Gustus is almost as good a character, and at the last of the brief tale, when his room over the carriage house has all been done up new, an amend which he accepts as pure kindness, and Jimmy's heart's desire has been granted him, a part of the last scene reads characteristically thus:

"About an hour after the Jimmy flew out to the carriage house and up the steps to Gustus' room, with eyes fairly beaming. 'I've got one! I've got one!' he cried. 'A real one!'

Gustus looked up, and then went on calmly polishing his shoes. 'How?' he said, slowly and deliberately. 'Now, don't be excited over de occasion; jest take it slow. What's dis you've got?'

"A father! A real father! And he brought me a box of candy, just like Mr. G's does." The brush dropped out of Gustus' hand.

"To the lan—!" he began. "You—don't mean to tell me—de mistah's—done come back?"

"Yes, yes! My father's come; that's who come."

And Gustus' jubilation is the last note.

"Ob all de glory what has come to dis household! My bedposts is a-shinin' my maddin' is a-beamin', and de mistah's come back! Sholy, dis is de time to rejoice, and a-singin' 'Glory to de Lamb!'

"THE OPTIMIST'S GOOD NIGHT." Compiled by Florence Hobart Perin. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

There can be no doubt that this collection book to "The Optimist's Good Night" will find as warm a greeting and as secure a place in the affections of its owners as did its predecessor, and that it will fulfill the compiler's desire in helping many to close the day with God.

It is of a general character far superior to the ordinary year book, and the selections, taken from wide fields of thought, have been made with the one aim of helpfulness. Great names and obscure are mingled in the list of authors, and a page where lies a choice thought enshrined in the perfect art of some master of style may be followed by one bearing the simplest thread of rhyme, which, however, never fails to bring a genuine contribution. There is a thought and a prayer on every page—one for each day in the year—and all, in their way, fine. Many of the old verses appear—old either in time or by much service, even to "Abou Ben Adhem," which never wears out. But these are cherished in many hearts, and will be thrice loved in such a setting as this. There are many others less well known, and among these it is matter of gratification that Mrs. Perin has drawn upon the beautiful poetry of Edward Rowland Sill. His retiring nature and almost over-modesty, presenting as it did his full appreciation while he wrote, seems to have wrought a silence about the work he left, and those who know what riches his small volumes contain are comparatively few.

Another obligation she puts her readers under, by the selection of several excellent bits from Paul Laurence Dunbar—brave singer, with his "Just whistle a bit." Little known, too, are the sweet verses of that woman beloved, Alice Freeman Palmer, from whom we quote a few lines.

Beside the brook, the meadow rue
Stands, tall and white.
The water softly slips along.
A murmur to the thrush's song,
To greet the night.

I bow my head, and lift my heart,
In Thy great peace,
Thy Angelus, my God, I heed,
By the still waters wilt Thou lead,
Till day shall cease.

The indubitable value of this little book makes it probable that there will be succeeding editions, and one is therefore the more constrained to point out

a few defects, that these may not be suffered to remain and mar the beauty of any later issues.

There are several very doubtful authorships assigned, but a few are not doubtful. On page 116 there are two stanzas so placed as to make it appear that both were written by Mrs. Browning. The second, beginning, "Thy love shall chant its own beatitudes," is from Mrs. Browning's "Drama of Exile." The first has in some unfortunate moment been joined to this, and the mistake has been perpetuated, the two going side by side—as if both written by her—through the length and breadth of newspaper land. The pretty selection on page 196 does not occur in any of the authorized complete editions of Mrs. Browning's poems, nor in any of the early editions of her youthful poems. They are not at all in her manner and are quite surely of some other origin.

To speak of one more error—the delicately sweet verses on page 14 were not written by Alice Cary, but by a lady whose name has never been publicly associated with them, who was at the time sojourning at Aiken, South Carolina. In 1876 they were published in "The Song Herald" (John Church & Co., Cincinnati), with music by Mrs. H. B. Chapman. The second verse, with the preceding last line of the first, originally read:

Unto Thy book I come.
One of the sweet old chapters—
The loving that blossoms through
The care of birds and lilies,
Out in the meadow dew.
Thine evening lies soft about them,
Thine part is only to be;
Then mine be the tender lesson,
My God, let me rest in Thee.

It would be a pleasure to quote many of these inspiring thoughts, but perhaps the best way to reward the compiler's labors of love is to leave her good things to do their work in the place where she has garnered them.

"IN THE FOOTPRINTS OF HEINE." By Henry James Forman. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company.

The day before this traveler sets forth he visits the house of Heine in Göttingen, and there falls to musing upon the number of those who having read of the poet's travels in the Hartz mountains, dream of following some day in his track.

"From that door it was that he escaped nearly a hundred years ago into the soul-reviving Hartz, and to this day men the world over follow his footsteps in their dreams, and dream, at least, in their youth, of following in the flesh. My heart filled with gratitude at the thought that on the morrow I, of the happy minority, should set out on precisely that magical journey."

This is the book—the account of a walking trip through the forest where Heine blazed a memorable path and it is well named so far as the actual localities and stopping places are concerned. It will be best enjoyed—though pleasant reading for all—by those whose memory weaves about it the glamour of the "Hartzreise" read in their youth.

His first day is a curious mixture of American habits of haste, and of initiation into the leisure of the wayfaring pilgrim, of walking vigorously and rail-roading shamefacedly. On the train he makes the acquaintance of a German young lady, who is destined to reappear occasionally all through the journey; he eats at the same inn where Heine took the first meal of his tramp; and, reaching Osterode at night, is actually within the Hartz country.

It is not until the second day is well advanced that he is seized with a sense of some nameless strangeness, and pres-

ently discovers that he is not in a hurry, which makes him very happy.

The style of the book is informal, as of an undated journal, and the subject matter is made up of travel incidents, bits of history and description, folk lore and legends gathered from shepherds, woodmen, landlords and others, with reminiscences of Heine and Goethe permeating all.

He misses the sunrise on the Brocken, and what appears to be of equal consequence, the German girl here finally withdraws the sunlight of her presence, as she and her parents set out for their Dresden home. But it is Auf Wiedersehen when they part and one soon thereafter perceives that all that intervenes between that day and some other not distant day at Dresden, toward which the narrative hastens, is rather perfunctory.

Sentences such as these have a meaning though it may not be upon the surface:

"Wild dreams raced through my brain, and when I arose at an absurdly early hour in the morning, my mind was possessed with one idea—to go back to Göttingen and thence to Dresden. I felt I was sated with beauty, and that to make it mine forever I must not absorb more impressions."

The book is dedicated to William Dean Howells, "who first taught me to love Heine."

"SONNETS FROM THE PORTUGUESE, WITH LYRIC INTERLUDES." By Elizabeth Barrett Browning. Edited by Arthur Gutterman. San Francisco: Paul Elder & Co.

These are those priceless sonnets of which Mr. Stedman has said, unchallenged, that "they are unequalled by any sonnet sequence except Shakespeare's own." They were the flowering of a love story for which the world is lastingly richer, and form the leading part of an anthology in which a few poems of Robert Browning's here as elsewhere, printed with them, are the response.

Long before these two poets met, there was a concord of thought and feeling between them, so that when he wrote to thank her for the recognition in "Lady Geraldine's Courtship" of his power as a poet, it was the beginning only of the outward part of a bond which already existed. The great love which followed, though it seemed to date from a first meeting soon after, was not therefore the sudden springing up of that which had not root. At this time her fame far outshone his, and it was not until years after that he took the higher rank as poet now accorded him. But he never achieved anything finer than these sonnets. In the ensuing year and a half, while their beautiful correspondence was being carried on, the sonnets were growing under the woman's hand, and they record the pure, unshamed, self-abnegating love of a great heart. Two months before their marriage she wrote, "You shall see some day at Pisa what I shall not show you now. Does not Solomon say that there is 'a time to read what is written?' If he doesn't, he ought; and while they were living at Pisa, she thrust the sonnets into his hand one morning and fled to her own chamber. No one can relate the incident so well as Mr. Gosse has already done, and his story is included in Mr. Gutterman's preface. Printed privately at first under the title of "Sonnets," they were finally published, and the unique name we know grew out of Mrs. Browning's poem, "Catarina to Camoens," and was chosen by Mr. Browning. "They are Catarina's sonnets," he said, and so the screening title was adopted. The edition under notice differs from that issued by the Century Company in 1905, accompanied by the same poems of Mr. Browning's, only in the "Interludes," these

being poems of Mrs. Browning's own, related in time as experience to that certain point in the sequence at which they are inserted. The editor has shown a very nice discrimination in this arrangement, and the result is pleasing. The well written preface gives all the facts necessary to an understanding of the poems of either writer and the notes comprise the cream of the annotation in interpretation.

Browning's poem, "My Star," used here as an epilogue, is spoken of as "significant," which releases the reader from the assumption that it refers directly to Mrs. Browning. Those who have had the best means of information, doubt that he so intended it. Taken as a reference to a "peculiarly individual quality of verse or something analogous," it is much better rounded in application; while it is true that she of whom he wrote, "I know more of her every day, and hers is as divine a heart as God ever made," colored and purified all his work too deeply for minute analysis. But the other three, "One Word More," "Prospect," and "O Lyric Love," are hers and hers alone and the "The Ring and the Book" is full of her, under one or another sheltering disguise.

The sonnets and their story cannot be made known too widely, and every book like this which worthily sets them forth, has its beneficent use and place.

Garbed in refined brown and cream, with chaste and satisfying lines, the little volume is a choice production—one that will serve equally as a gift or a well loved companion.

Editorial Comment

THE selected editorial comments today deal with the retirement of Lord Morley of Blackburn as secretary of state for India.

PROVIDENCE (R. I.) TELEGRAM.—The secretary of state for India has no sinecure, at best, and in the five years that Lord Morley has held that position many perplexing problems have come up for solution. Beginning his political career comparatively late in life, Lord Morley has risen to heavy responsibilities with a readiness such as philosophical radicals of his type do not often display. In his dealings with India he has been a reformer, it is true, but he has not satisfied those extremists whose idea of patriotism is to disparage the British empire.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE.—The retirement of Lord Morley of Blackburn from the India-office of the British government removes from that place but one from public life one of the most distinguished and honored of contemporary statesmen, and may enrich the world of letters by giving him further opportunity for activity in a field which he has already profitably cultivated.

SPRINGFIELD (Mass.) REPUBLICAN.—Lord Morley's retirement as secretary of state of India means his virtual retirement from public life. Lord Morley never offended the more radical sentiment of his party until the present liberal government came into power. As secretary of state for India he proved less sympathetic with the aspirations for self-government being developed among the natives of the Indian empire than had been expected. It was impossible, evidently, for Lord Morley to carry his principles into practice in order to please his old radical friends.

We are constantly importing from the leading French, English, German and Swiss manufacturers the finest and most exclusive ideas in

Curtains and Upholsteries

New arrivals every week of high grade foreign novelties, personally selected by our buyer on his recent European trip, add fresh attraction to our already immense and diversified stock of Lace Curtains, Portieres, Couch Covers, Yard Materials and Damask, Tapestries, Printed Warp Taffetas, French and English Cretannes. All this season's newest creations, including "Sunfast" light weight fabrics, weaves and designs, making the largest variety of upholstery fabrics to be found in New England.

Renaissance, Arabian, Cluny, Brussels, Irish Point, Tambour and Scotch Curtains, American Lace Curtains, Craftsman Laces

We call attention, as well, to our extensive array of elegant mercerized tissues for caseement hangings. Also to the most complete showing of high-class stuffs suitable for all sorts of decorative purposes.

NEW BUILDING, SIXTH FLOOR.

Jordan Marsh Company

REAL ESTATE NEWS

The entire building numbered 376-678 Washington street, junction of Franklin street, owned by John and Augustus Lowell, under lease and recently occupied by the Federal Trust Company, has been leased for a long term of years by the trust company to A. H. Howe & Sons, proprietors of the "Walkover Shoe" shops, who after extensive alterations will occupy. The property consists of a four-story stone building and 2084 square feet of land, entire assessment being \$318,000. The lessors were represented by Codman & Street and the lessees by E. T. Redmond & Co.

The Casino bowling and billiard business at 10 Summer street has been sold for Fred Williams, and the premises leased for John C. Sawyer to F. S. & F. H. Crowley, who will continue the business. Both transactions were negotiated by E. T. Redmond & Co.

A portion of the fifth floor at 22 Summer street, Welsbach building, has been leased to the Imperial Cloak Company for the Welsbach Company of New England.

CITY PROPER—ROXBURY.

Ex-Mayor Thomas N. Hart and Benjamin F. Dyer have sold to Samuel Altman a lot of land containing 8308 square feet, situated on Huntington avenue, near the new Boston opera house, assessed for \$27,000. The purchaser will erect a modern five-story apartment house. He was represented by John C. Kiley and the sellers by Joseph Balch.

Title has passed at the Suffolk registry of deeds conveying the property 63 and 65 Pleasant street, near Shawmut avenue, South End, from Benjamin Grant to Florence M. Patrician. It is a four-

story brick house and 1680 square feet of land, taxed for \$22,900. The land is rated at \$13,900.

Through the office of Louis A. Ginsberg, Kimball building, the property, 335 to 337 Hanover street, North End, has been purchased from the Wachtel estate by J. H. Goodman et al. It is taxed for \$12,200. There is a large building containing stores and four apartments, standing on 550 square feet of land.

A transaction involving a brick apartment house in Roxbury has just been closed. Pauline Pearlman et al. purchased the property at 9 to 25 Munroe street from the John P. Webber estate. The title comes through Philip Abrams, and the purchase price was \$49,000 on a total assessment of \$62,400. There are four three-story brick double houses, occupying 23,705 square feet of land, taxed for \$14,400.

INVESTIGATING NEW RATES.

The special committee consisting of Charles M. Conant, chairman, Donald N. Hill, Gerard P. Lawton, J. J. Wall, H. J. Cunningham, recently appointed by the Massachusetts real estate exchange for the purpose of investigating the new telephone rates, has held two meetings. The first meeting was held at the exchange rooms, Thursday, Nov. 1, with full committee present, and with Messrs. Lanthier and Hall representing the telephone company. After fully discussing the new rates the meeting was adjourned to the headquarters of the telephone company at 119 Milk street. On Friday afternoon, last, the committee, through the courtesy of the company's representatives made an interesting inspection of the plant and further considered the rates. It is expected that a

report of the committee will be made in a few days.

BUILDING NOTICES.

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in order here given:

Medford st., 203, rear; Clark & Smith Co.; fire boiler house.
Union st., 11; Ellen V. Doherty; fire dwelling.
Harrison ave., 228; Joseph Cohen; alter store and telephones.
Harrison ave., 605; Thos. M. Smith; alter store and dwelling.
Clapp pl., 42; Eitz McCarthy; alter dwelling.
K st., 2; Webster and T. P. King, trs.; J. A. Hasty; brick mfg.
Midway st., 74; Boston Wf. Co. M. D. Safford; wood storeroom (debut).
Kittredge st., 315, rear; Robert J. and John R. Gunther, Albert J. Gunther; wood storeroom.
Broughton rd., 20; R. S. Barrows, H. M. Ramsey; wood dwelling.
Revere ave., 27-29; Beale Zelman, M. M. Kalman; brick tenements.

AMUSEMENTS

Boston Opera House

HENRY RUSSELL, Managing Director

SECOND SEASON of GRAND OPERA

Tonight, at 8, **MEFISTOFELE**, in Italian, by Boito-Muss. Alda, Puccini (debut), Clavesone, MM. Lassalle (debut), Sibirakoff (debut), Clavesone, Strocce, Conductor Conti.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10, at 8, **RIGOLETTO**, in Italian, by Verdi. Mmes. Lipkowska, Clavesone, Rogers (debut), Savage, Swartz; MM. Constantino, Baklanoff, Sibirakoff, Perini, Pulcin, Huday, Clavesone, Conductor Goodrich.
FRIDAY, Nov. 12, at 8, **OTELLO**, in Italian, by Verdi. Mmes. Alda, Clavesone, MM. Slesak (debut), Amato (debut), Devaut, (debut), Strocce, Mardone, Pulcin, Letol (debut), Conductor Conti.

SATURDAY MATINEE, Nov. 12, at 2, **TOSCA**, in Italian, by Puccini. Mmes. Melis, Rogers; MM. Jadowker, Baklanoff, Perini, Tavecchia, Clavesone, Pulcin, Conductor Morassoul (debut).
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 12, at 8, **AT POPULAR PRICES**. From 50c to \$2.50.
LUCIA, in Italian, by Donizetti—Mmes. Lipkowska, Savage; MM. Constantino, Fornari, Strocce, Perini, Devaut, Conductor Morasoul.

Sets on sale at Box Office and Downtown ticket office, 177 Tremont Street (Eastern Talking Machine Co.)
MASON & HAMLIN PIANOS USED.

KNEISEL QUARTET

36th Season
CHICKERING HALL
TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 8, AT 8:15
Season Tickets, \$3.00
Single Tickets, \$1.50-\$1.00
Students, 50c
For Sale at Boston Music Co. (G. Schirmer, Inc.), 26-28 West St.
PROGRAMME OF 1ST CONCERT:
Brahms—Quartet in A Minor, Op. 51-2.
Dvorak—Two Movements from Terzetto, Op. 74.
Sgambati—Quintet in B flat major for Piano and Strings.
Assisting Artist: Mr. Ernesto Consolo.

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Mostyn's Great Picture
The Temptation
(Christ in the Wilderness.)
And Numerous Others.
9 A.M. to 5 P.M., 50c. Sats. and Sun., 25c.

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Corner Kenmore and Newbury Sts., BOSTON.

Overlooking Park, Junction Commonwealth ave. and Beacon st.

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SUMMER, Turk's Head Inn, Rockport, Mass.

WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

THE BROOKS.

The brooks are the river's children
That play in the summer sun;
They bide in the leafy woodland,
In the open they scud and run.
And they ring with a joyous laughter,
And brim to brim with fun.

They glide through the fern-hung tangle,
And flash in the golden light;
They dance, in their robes of splendor,
Beneath the moon in the night,
And they ripple and sing and murmur
In a fantasy of delight.

The brooks are the river's children;
They run from the rugged hills,
Each one, in a tide of silver,
Its silver flitting spills,
And the world is filled with the music
Of the laughter-loving rills.
—William Reed Dunroy, Chicago, Ill.

INTERPRETATION.

"The professor says that music owes a great deal to Rossini," said the young woman. "What's Rossini?"
"That," replied Mr. Curox, "is probably Italian for 'rosin.'"—Washington Star.

A SUBSTITUTE.

"What did your husband think of your crullers?" asked the cooking school teachers.
"He was very much interested," replied young Mrs. Torkins. "He says that if I can only make them large enough they may do a lot toward cutting down his automobile tire bills."—St. Thomas (Ont.) Journal.

ACCENT CRITICIZED.

"I hope that woman's taste is better than her French accent," said Mrs. Filmins.
"What did she say?"
"She remarked that my new chandelier hat was very chick."—Washington Star.

A WARNING NOTE.

As the airship ascended one night,
Miss Phillie shrieked loud in affright,
"Oh, captain, beware
Of colliding up there
With Benjamin Franklin's silk kite!"
—Chicago News.

BUSY SUIT CASE.

"When are you going on your vacation?" "I don't know. I've got to wait until the neighbors get through using my suit case."—Detroit Free Press.

MENTAL CONFLICT.

"What has become of all your enthusiasm about spelling reform?"
"Had to give it up. I got so busy remembering how to spell words that I lost track of what I was trying to make them mean."—Washington Star.

ANOTHER NAME.

Boy—I want a gross of laundry fatalities.
Grocer—What's that?
Boy—Clothes pinat—Louisville (Ky.) Herald.

AMBITION ROCKED.

President of Reading Club—What was the most poignant moment in your last book?
Author—Its return from the publisher.—Montreal Star.

SPECIAL VALUES

IN
Dining Room Furniture

This Week

Morris & Butler
97 SUMMER ST.

There's One Thing in

Uneeda Biscuit

that other soda crackers lack
and that is

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INSURES SATISFACTION

Cobb, Bates & Yerxa Co.
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We offer a great variety of Metal, Persian and Cashmere Trimmings in bands, webs and fancy effects, direct from the best European manufacturers.

*Crystal and Pearl Bands Motifs Ornaments
Garnitures Tassels Combinations of Crystal and Gold*

Jet Bands

Bright Jet Bands, also dull jet for mourning, fringes, tassels, motifs. Large assortment of Garnitures in black and white.

Embroidered Bands in Cashmere and Persian colorings; also webs and motifs to combine with these.

Large Assortment of Black Embroidered Bands, from 2 to 14 inches, with webs to match.

Black Chantilly

We are showing a new line of these interesting webs, in 42 to 46 inches, 1.50 to 6.00 a yard. Bands, laces, galloons and flounces to match.

Half Made Lace Robes

Black Spangled with ample material for waist20.00 to 75.00

Also white spangled and colored spangled garnished with chiffon garlands.

Black Embroidered and Marquise Robes with skirts shaped and waist materials.

Two Specials

White Solid Princess Robes, usually 125.00. Now 58.00

White Lierre Robes, usually 20.00. Now 12.00. These are new fresh goods direct from Brussels.

Assortment of New Scarfs

Embroidered and Beaded Net, Princess, Lierre and many fancy combinations, varying in price from1.00 to 40.00

An entirely new line of Black and White Hand-Run Spanish Scarfs, with fringed ends and with hoods. Also a large assortment of both black and white Fichus and Squares.

From 2.75 to 25.00

Black and white Chantilly Scarfs in two sizes.

Irish Laces

Bands Cuff Sets Collars Yokes Chemisettes Half Sleeves Dutch Collars Beadings Narrow Insertions Edges Webs

By far the largest line we have ever shown.

MOTHER MAY INTEREST AND TEACH CHILD IN KINDERGARTEN GAME

THE forms which may be made from the cube blocks are of two kinds, usually called "forms of life," those which suggest some of the objects seen around us every day, and "forms of beauty," those which appeal to the imagination by symmetry or rhythm of line, writes Margaret Louise Wallace. The forms representing objects will naturally come first.

When Ned is building with his blocks, and he will be happy by himself for a long time, he will naturally first try to represent those things which he sees oftenest—a table, a chair, a bed. But when he begins, "Mamma, what shall I make now?" you had best be prepared to propose something, and to show him how if necessary. Use all the eight blocks in everything you build, and try to tell stories which will appeal to Ned as belonging to the forms.

Place one block on the table, two on

that, side by side, and the fourth on the top, repeating the process with the other four blocks, and you have two low crosses. A high cross with a base may follow, a wee arbor, two blocks forming the roof, a gate, etc. With care a set of steps may be built, and do not let Ned get discouraged if at first his little fingers cannot balance the blocks just right. A very presentable engine may be made by placing four blocks in a row, three more on top of each other on the first block, and the remaining one on top of the third block to represent the cab. Then mother says:

"Where shall the engine take us, Ned?"

"You tell."

"Shall we go to grandma's house, away down in the South?"

"In the cars?"

"Yes, the engine pulls the cars. Ned shall put on his red coat, and mother

will pack the bags. We will tell Annie

to take good care of Pussy while we are away."—and so the story goes, to Ned's delight, until dear Grandma comes out to welcome them, and mother herself has quite enjoyed the journey.

Perhaps it seems more play than lesson, but the next time Ned sees a locomotive he sure his eyes will look for smokestack, cab and wheels, and the relative positions of the parts will be much less confusing to him than if he had never played with the cube of blocks.

If, some day, as you proudly turn to Ned and say, "There, darling, see the clock mother built." Don't you think it looks like the clock in the parlor? Ned answers gruffly, "Naw—don't look like a clock. It's just blocks, that's what it is," don't be discouraged. It only means that you and the child have played blocks a little too long. His growing body needs movement, which you must supply at once, in the form of a romp out of doors, or a game of tag in the house. He will return to his cube the next day with as much pleasure as ever. If he does not, try something else for a while.

GERMAN METHOD OF DEALING WITH SERVANT GIRLS

AMONG the many domestic problems that Germany has solved to its own satisfaction is that of the giving or refusing of a "character" to a servant. The following statement of the system in vogue in Germany shows how completely it answers its purpose:

Every man or woman seeking to enter the service of another, whether as laborer, clerk or domestic servant, is under obligation to procure a service book, which after purchase must be officially stamped by the police authorities. The authorities enter in the book a description of the holder, having reference to age, personal appearance and religion, says Harper's Weekly.

When a situation is applied for the prospective employer can see at a glance whether the applicant has been in service before, and, if so, what kind of work has been done. If the applicant secures the situation the employer writes in the book, "Entered the service of So-and-so, of such a street and town," adding the date, a description of the work required, and the wages given.

The employer retains the book as long as the engagement lasts, and, on handing it back, makes another entry: "Left my service on such a date," with a few lines as to character and the servant's reasons for leaving.

Thus the character-book goes round, and the servant has never the uncomfortable necessity of asking her mistress for a recommendation. Forged characters are practically impossible, since the

ORIENTAL IDEAS ARE FEATURES OF WOMAN'S DRESS

IF a woman wishes to appear well dressed, it is not sufficient to have her hat and frock in the latest style; she must also see that her veil, the handle of her umbrella, her scarf, even her handbag, all conform to the tendency which rules the fashion of the moment.

This season oriental colors and draperies have been introduced into the salons, and this main idea is being carried out in every article of wearing apparel.

For evening dresses the most fashionable are gold- or silver- tuncies over a rich-colored foundation. For afternoon frocks the tuncies are generally made of some lighter material, but the trimming is always elaborate, and consists of ribbon interlaced in the corsage and under the tunic, and of the new metal lace, as it is called.

The lace is made entirely of gold or silver thread, and is to be worn this year more than any other lace. It is used a good deal also round the bottom of "pot" hats.

"The oriental tendency of the day," a West End modiste said to an Express representative recently, "manifests itself strongly in the turban hats, which are becoming so popular, and in the Egyptian veils and daintily colored scarfs."

Another innovation from the East is the fringe. It appears as a dainty finish to the heavy "metal" tuncies, and there is a charming originality about a fringe which completes the apron panel so popular for afternoon frocks.

The new theater bags have the lower seam bordered with a deep fringe, and the bellows tassel on the new satin scarf is but another of its forms.—London Express.

Renewing Oilcloth

When oilcloth has been down for a few months and is losing the shiny surface it can be renewed easily and made to last twice as long if treated in the following way: Melt a little ordinary glue in a pint of water, letting it stand on the top of the oven till dissolved. Wash the oilcloth thoroughly and let it dry. Then at night, when the traffic of the day is over, go over the whole carefully with a flannel dipped in the glue water. Choose a fine day for it and by morning the glue will be hard and will have put a fine gloss as good as new on your floor.

Three-Quarter Sleeve

There is a widely accepted fashion for the three-quarter sleeve in blouse and in one-piece frocks. Some one has learned to cut it in such a graceful fashion that it is not unbecoming to the arm, and every one else has followed. In a cloth or satin blouse where the oversleeve is a straight three-quarter one, which does not confine the arm at any place, it hangs in folds below the elbow, and is usually edged with a wide ruffle of hem-stitched chiffon.

Jet in Strong Favor

Belt pins, buckles, barrettes and medallions glitter in the handsome black jet. It was thought jet would have its day, but not so; it is back again, more elaborate than ever. The round barrette made in conventional design in jet is a smart novelty. Two, or even four, of these are worn in the hair. A barrette is useful in clamping the hair securely. It comes in several sizes. With it may be used jetted side combs and a back comb.

FASHIONS AND

FANCY GOWN

Made of silk and wool crepe and all-over lace.



WHEN DECORATING THE HOUSE

Don't make the contrasts too sharp.

"It won't scale, madam," said a house decorator to a woman patron recently. "Won't scale?" she reiterated. "What do you mean?"

"Scale," is the technical term in wall decorating for correct proportions. For instance, he explained, "if a paper of a very large design is chosen for a small room it does not 'scale.' If the pattern is small—that is, proportionate to the room—then 'scale' has been observed and the effect is better."

It is a good lesson in decorating for every woman to learn that in going from one room to the next the eye should not be disturbed by too sharp a change in wall colorings. The best way to impress this lesson is to tell the error made by a woman in papering a new house. The reception room on the right side of the lower hall is small and has a paper showing small fruit. Across the narrow hall is the living room, 12x15 feet, and that, too, has a paper of a small pattern. Opening from this room is the dining room, almost similar in size to the living room, and on its walls is a gray paper with a large colonial pattern. The result is no "scale" whatever.

If the dining room were large a large design would not have jarred even with the small living room walls, but when

it is the same size as the other room walls should correspond in every respect.

This does not mean that either pattern or coloring should be the same, although in many cases it is advised but merely that the general proportion is to be observed.

When one room opens from another colors which accord must be chosen both. It would be jarring were coloring a positive red in one room in an adjoining room pink, for instance. It is only when rooms are entirely off from one another that such liberty may be taken.

As every room on a floor opens from a hall, a tone for that part of the house must be one that will harmonize with all. A dull red goes with almost everything; so, too, does green or dull yellow and one of these three colors is apt to be safe. But the hall paper should be chosen last, that there may be no mist in it.

The safest choice for all papers is tones which are combinations of shades showing only one color or two, which are combinations of colors that are the same colors. A background is one color, and a pattern of another entire, differently works out well.—Woman's Era.

HOME-MADE OPERA GLASS BAG

Can be pretty as well as serviceable.

A HOME-MADE opera bag can be used for small bits of hand-work, also, and you will enjoy the making.

The bag may be with or without the oval stiff bottom. The first is more difficult to construct and cannot be so well adapted to fancy work purposes.

Among the newest bags are those rather small, pointed at the bottom with the top above the cord finished in scallops. The two sides are cut alike, and the seams sewed on inside, or if finished on outside the bag is covered with narrow galloons.

Sometimes the tops are cut in points like the bottom. Another shape is on the order of the old-fashioned reticule like a very much bulged pear. The top is finished to draw into a casing.

The worker in tooled leather can make a stylish and serviceable bag by cutting an oval bottom 7 inches long and 3½ inches wide. To this are sewed two straight pieces 9½ inches long and 7 inches high.

The ends of the pieces are sewed in a seam, and the bag lined with a plain color silk velvet to match one of the tones in the leather decoration. The bag is sewed to the bottom without fulness.

The top is drawn into a wide box plait on each side by means of four eyelets an inch apart and a half inch below the top. A narrow strip of wood 2½ inches long, with holes to correspond to the two central eyelets, is placed on each half of the bag. This is held to the leather by the cord run through two slits in the leather between the central eyelets and corresponding holes in the wood. The laces are then run in opposite directions and draw up firmly and easily.

The hand-work bags are made up in white or delicate toned satins or moires—a bit of brocade left from some of the new bridal frocks is just the thing. The lining may be of contrasting color or in gold or silver tissue.

The more elaborate bags are made in fancy patterns, some of them are solidly with overlapping sections resembling glittering scales. Often the work plays a prominent part in the decoration, or ribbon embroidery and quins combined, says the St. Louis Democrat.

A handsome bag is of olive blue velvet, cut with the point top and bottom. It is embroidered in gold thread and silver, tones of blue to form the outline border, which deepens, and the center is a medallion in the center of gold and blue sequin embroidery, leaving space for a medallion in gold thread.

Another reticule-shaped bag of olive colored satin is covered all over with golden brown sequins and with gold tissue. A similar bag, with satin, with silver sequins and lined with silver tissue is similar, but has a white border.

A more serviceable bag is in olive tone, with a border in colored brocade forming a band of full pink and lavender roses.

A white moire bag, embroidered with three tones of gold thread in a delicate interlacing scroll, is easily and effectively. Smaller scrolls form an opening in the center of the bag, which is worked a medallion in gold stitch, outlined with gold thread.

With a remnant of white satin a beautiful bag can be made in a small size, as described for the leather bag, with dimensions an inch smaller. The satin with festoons of crystal and caught here and there with gold thread. Line with gold tissue.

MATCHED FUR SET TO BE THE VOGUE IN COMING WINTER

HAVE you seen them? They are plentiful in their completeness, in the message of hope that they bring for the woman who is economically minded. The hat, muff, scarf and some instances the handbag are made to match. It is a new idea, and in the age of combinations there is great opportunity to make one entire set of furs go a long way.

By purchasing a remnant of brocade silk or satin, you can half solve the question. A velvet hat can be touched up with an edge of fur, or trimmed with just a twist of fur surrounding the huge jeweled disk.

Now for the muff. On the lining muslin base strips of brocade, tapers or puffings of silk. Trim with bands of fur and add a few ruffles of velvet or satin quillings. In other words make your muff large, flat and just about twice as large as those of former seasons.

A scarf can be a tight collar, or of two or three materials, or it can reflect the idea of the long satin scarf. Of velvet, silk or brocade, it can easily be fashioned, and an edging of fur used to outline it, or to trim the ends. The Philadelphia North American says the Philadelphia North American.

And from the little pieces left over which the unthinking one might count to the scrap-basket, make a soft hat bag on a silk cord to be carried on the arm.

The matched sets made with the idea of utility as well as beauty are proving a long and successful run this season.

When to Mend

Mend clothes before they are sent to the laundry, so that when they are returned, clean and nicely folded, they will be no need to disarrange them for mending purposes.

Less Labor in the Laundry

Have you ever used the Parowax brand of Pure Refined Paraffine for washing clothes?

Parowax

used in the wash saves the labor of hard rubbing, and the clothes come out as clean and white as when new, without the wear and tear of the hard rubbing.

Simply put one half teacup of shaved Parowax and the usual quantity of shaved soap in the hot water in the boiler. This is enough for one boiler of wash. The Parowax and the soap dissolve and quickly loosen the dirt, so that the old amount of rubbing is unnecessary.

Parowax has no odor and so leaves none in the clothes.

To protect the user, the trade-mark "Parowax" has been given to the grade of Pure Refined Paraffine sold by this Company for years. This absolutely pure paraffine has been used all these years for sealing jellies, etc., and for washing and ironing.

Dealers everywhere sell the Parowax brand of Pure Refined Paraffine. Beware of articles offered as substitutes. Look for the name of the

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(Incorporated)

THE HOUSEHOLD

WHEN ONE GOES A-MARKETING

III.—Game now to be had in great variety.

THE game season is now at its height. The markets show such a wide variety of bird, beast and fowl as can be found in them at no other time of year. There are so many things from which to choose that it is a puzzle, often, which one to take. The price usually has something to do with it, for in the cities games are not cheap. The only place it is cheap, probably, is in the little towns near which it is caught, and even then it is not what it once was, for the game laws are strict and the demand growing.

As the shooting and trapping season varies in the different states, earlier in some and later in others, and shipping is not a difficult thing in November, the buying season lasts considerably longer than it used to. It opens about the middle of October and lasts as long as the supply, which seldom extends beyond Christmas, the shooting being over in nearly all states after November. Moose steaks can be had all through November in the cities, bringing as high as 35 and 40 cents a pound. The supply is not as good as usual this year, which makes

operations has shifted from the East to the West, where there is an abundance of grain, plenty of feed, and cheaper. Not only is the food cheaper out there, but the entire business of raising poultry can be carried on at less expenditure than in the East. However, there are many poultry farms all through the eastern states. There are duckeries in the East that raise from 10,000 to 30,000 ducks at a time. Spring ducklings, those about three months old, are plentiful at present. They bring 25 and 27 cents a pound. Ducks which are six months old or older are slightly less; the prices of both are less in the West than in the East.

The real interest of the month centers in turkeys and chickens, whether they will be plentiful or not, and what their prices will be for Thanksgiving. It is impossible to forecast absolutely what the conditions will be several weeks later. In all the things mentioned in this article conditions are liable to vary from day to day, and in one section of the country they are different from

OLD BRASS AND COPPER

Desirable American and foreign made utensils.

GENUINE old Colonial brass and copper utensils were rarely of Russian or Oriental make. Most of them were of English or American manufacture, with occasional Dutch and French pieces.

These are now very rare, and according to Country Life in America, are seldom to be found in the shops. The brass and copper utensils offered at Colonial are mostly Russian, and half of those are modern reproductions.

The best of these old utensils came from England, many of them from Birmingham. But few of these English pieces bear any stamp. From Holland and Brittany came brass and copper milk cans and a few other pieces.

Undoubtedly a great deal of the old brass and copper was of American make. Among the early settlers there were a number of braziers, and some of the oldest brass utensils that have come down to us were doubtless their work. They worked locally and suited their styles to the needs of their customers, so that nothing like a classification or analysis is possible.

During the early part of the eighteenth century English braziers came in considerable number to New England and plied their trade there, introducing many of the English forms, so that it is often impossible to tell whether a piece is of English or American make, except that the American pieces are a little heavier.

At the same time there were English and Dutch braziers working in New York and Pennsylvania. A famous New England brazier was Jonathan Jackson, who died in 1736. He made brass hand basins, pots, skillets, kettles, plates, saucers, spoons and warming pans, as well as knockers, candlesticks and andirons. Copper was perhaps less commonly used than brass, but some of the most interesting pieces were of that metal.

There were measures, jugs, tankards, mugs, small pitchers and sugar bowls of copper, platters, saucers, bowls and kettles. Sheet brass was imported from Wales and elsewhere and hammered into pots and open kettles. Copper chafing dishes were popular about 1750, and kettles standing on tripods over charcoal furnaces. Sometimes the furnaces were brass or iron.

Brass was even more expensive than copper, and good pieces are rare. There were ladles, tea kettles, jugs, sugar bowls and small pitchers of brass. Brass skillets were made sometimes with iron tripods for standing in the coals. Plain pail-shaped kettles were common, chiefly without feet.

The chief charm in collecting old brass and copper lies in the beauty of the metal itself and the fact that many of the pieces lend themselves readily to decorative purposes in the home. Almost any shapely piece of old brass, and particularly old copper, with its rich color, makes a beautiful ornament.

Open kettles and pots serve admirably as jardinières and the smaller jugs as vases for cut flowers, while ladles, skimmers, warming pans, platters and other flat pieces need only to be hung on the wall to serve as their own justification. If the copper is highly burnished it looks its best in a subdued light.

Genuine old brass and copper utensils command a fair price, but no more than they are worth as decorative ornaments in the home. The Russian pieces in the shops are cheap in comparison. A Russian copper pot may be worth \$3, while an old English or American piece of similar shape and size would be worth \$12. Copper jugs and measures worth \$6 to \$8, tea kettles from \$10 to \$15, pots and skillets \$10 or \$12, warming pans from \$12 to \$20. Brass is sometimes less than copper, a small brass jug sometimes being picked up for \$3 or \$4 and a kettle for \$5.

HOLIDAY GIFTS

A SLIPPER case and a sewing bag are delightful holiday gifts, which are easily made and very useful to the receiver. They may be made from any stray pieces of bright-colored silk, linen, chintz, satin, denim, or in fact, any material of that kind; or if desired, the slipper case may be developed in pink-flowered cretonne bound with dark-green braid.

The loosely gathered sewing bag has an outside flap, which contains the needle book, and a pretty fancy is to embroider the owner's initials on the outside of the flap. Fancy brass rings are sewed to the upper edge, through which is run the ribbon that regulates the fullness about the top, and is used to hang it up by.

The slipper case, which is divided into compartments and stiffened by means of cardboard interlining, requires ¾ yard of material 22 inches wide or ¾ yard 36 inches wide; either with 2½ yards of tape to bind and two hangers. The sewing bag needs 1½ yards 22 or more inches wide, with 2½ yards of braid and seven rings.

ALL THE VOGUE

EVERY one knows that hemstitching is in fashion, but every one does not know how popular it is on the best blouses and gowns. It has entirely taken the place of lace and tuckered net. In addition to its use in the short sleeve of today it is almost entirely used for chemisettes and boned collars. Where lace might have been put in a one-piece frock, or tucked net chosen, the fashion now is for chiffon cloth with rows of hemstitching.

It was brought over in the most expensive of the French gowns, and has been adopted extensively over here. If one does not wish to use a white undersleeve to match a white collar, because of its speedy soiling, then one uses the black hemstitched chiffon with an under ruffle of the white, which is only basted in, and can be washed weekly if necessary.

For a household cement, dissolve a little gum arabic in a little water, having it rather thick. Put enough plaster paris in this to make a thick paste. Apply at once to broken china before it sets.



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A selection of dainty lace, flower and ribbon hair decorations are also on display. Illustrations sent upon request.

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TRIED RECIPES

SUCCOTASH

Husk half a dozen ears nice sweet corn, remove every vestige of the silk and cut the corn from the cob. Put the cobs in a large saucepan, breaking in two if necessary to make them fit in. Pour a pint of water into the saucepan, cover closely and let the cobs cook for half an hour to extract their flavor. Measure the corn cut from the cob, add to it an equal quantity shelled lima beans, put the beans in the saucepan, having first removed the cobs, and add enough milk to cover. Cook until the beans are soft enough to be easily pierced with a fork, then add the corn and cook five minutes. Season with salt, pepper, and a little sugar and plenty of butter. Stir a heaping teaspoonful flour in a cupful of rich milk, then stir through the bean and corn mixture to slightly thicken. Cook just two minutes and serve.

FRIED TONGUE

Cut cold cooked tongue into thin slices, dip in olive oil or melted butter, then in seasoned flour and saute in butter. Take up the tongue and cook a tablespoonful of flour in the remaining fat. Add a cup of water and cook until thick, stirring constantly. Take from the fire, add the juice of half a lemon and a tablespoon of finely chopped pickle. Pour over the tongue and serve.

BOSTON BROWN BREAD

Take one heaping coffee cup each of corn, rye, flour and graham meal, two cups molasses, two cups sweet milk, one cup sour milk, one dessert spoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of salt. Mix the three flours well and beat thoroughly with the other things; pour into a thin form, place in a steamer of cold water; cook for four hours. Serve warm with baked beans. The bread should not quite fill the tin, as it must have room to swell.

CHOCOLATE PUDDING

Scald one and one-half cupfuls of milk. Scrape or grate two squares of chocolate and melt over hot water; mix with a little of the milk, then stir all together. Dissolve four tablespoonfuls of cornstarch in enough cold milk and water to blend it, pour into the hot milk and stir until thick and smooth; cover and cook slowly for ten minutes. Beat together two eggs, three tablespoonfuls of sugar and a pinch of salt; add to the hot pudding and stir for two minutes; take from the fire; add one tablespoonful of vanilla and pour into wetted molds. Serve cold with cream.

HOME HELPS

SOFT yellow paper like that on Japanese tea chests makes a very nearly ideal wall covering and a good background for pictures.

If the sewing machine hand is too loose, drop a little castor oil in the groove of the wheel and turn the wheel very fast for a few moments.

A cork full of thumbtacks kept in the work basket will be found invaluable when cutting out garments, as the tacks hold the patterns securely and do not wrinkle the goods.

For mending table linen save those long even threads which have been drawn from linen in hemstitching. Wind them on an empty spool and put aside until a tablecloth needs mending.

Laces and embroideries should be ironed on the wrong side with several thicknesses of cloth or a piece of flannel underneath.

To secure the threads in machine sewing so that they will not rip nor need to be tied turn the goods around and stitch backward for half an inch.

A teaspoonful of ammonia to a cupful of water, applied with a soft rag, will clean gold jewelry.

Grained wood should be washed with cold tea, a small surface only at a time, and rubbed well with a flannel cloth before it becomes dry.

To Prevent Tearing

To prevent buttonholes from tearing out in waistbands, leave a margin of one third of an inch between the buttonhole and the end of the band; then, after working the buttonhole, fill in the margin with machine stitching, having the rows the space of a stitch apart, and working across the band from the lower to the upper edge.

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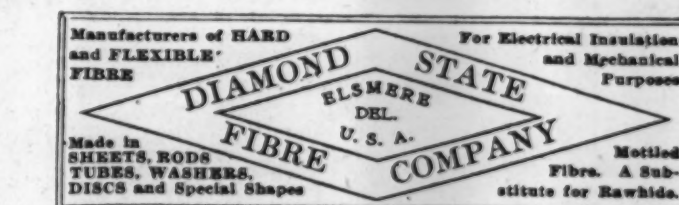
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JAUNTY TURBANS

WHEN the little hat is trimmed at all this season it is trimmed very simply. A mere touch of ornament is all that Dame Fashion allows.

Thus a fur or beaver turban may have nestling against its left side only a cabochon of wooden beads in bright oriental colors or of metallic threads woven into some conventional design. Again, a gold tissue rose—flower, leaves, stems and all of gold—may catch the pinned-up corner of the chic little hat.

Often, indeed, the trimming is even simpler than this; a heavy silver cord, for instance, drawn around the turban and fastened at the side by a knot and two hanging tassels; or a silk scarf in Persian design; or an old Roman sash is thrown about the hat in the same way and then ended by a cluster of stitched loops or two bright-colored tassels. This is especially becoming over a young face. When cut silk is used instead of ribbon, variety may be given by ending with a plaited rosette of the same fabric and a silk-covered button in the middle.

Kid ornaments are much in vogue for this side trimming of the popular turban. White kid comes in gardenia and rose shapes, and also cut like quills, with a black velvet midrib. This is very smart in a black and white combination. —Philadelphia North American.

FRUIT PRESERVE

QUINCES and apples make a particularly happy combination, as the apples completely absorb the flavor of the quinces, and after the two have been together in the same jar for a few months cannot be distinguished from them, save by the fact that they are slightly more tender than the quinces. Such a preserve is in every way equal to one made entirely of quinces and far cheaper, says the New York Tribune.

To preserve quinces and apples together, select an equal quantity of each fruit, and after peeling and cutting them into quarters boil the quinces until tender, but not broken, in enough water to cover them. It will take about half an hour. Then remove the quinces, measure the water in which they were cooked and allow a pound of sugar to every cupful. Boil the sugar and water together for 10 minutes and cook slowly in it as much fruit as it will cover until it is a bright red. This will take about three quarters of an hour.

When done put the fruit in very hot, sterilized jars and add a new supply to the syrup. When all the fruit is cooked, pour the syrup over it in the jars. Seal instantly. The syrup forms a light jelly around the fruit. About three quarters of a pound of sugar is usually required for a pound of fruit.

COTILLON LEADING IS HER SPECIALTY

ONE young woman has made cotillon leading her specialty. She is a fine dancer, clever in working out original figures, and her services are in great demand. She furnishes the favors when the hostess wishes; in fact, she will plan the entire dance program.

A cotillon is conducted in this way: There is a certain number of couples, with a leader; if it is a large party of say 50 or 60 people, there should be two leaders.

One couple, called "the head couple," may lead, or a man may lead alone. The latter is generally done. He signals by means of small castanets or a whistle when to begin to dance, when to stop, for couples to separate and choose other partners. His control is absolute.

At the beginning of each figure it is the leader's duty to announce how many couples shall lead out—not more than 10 as a usual thing. They dance together; then at the signal separate and select other partners. Favors are given to them before they go for their partners.

The girls are given favors for men, the men take favors for girls, and they in turn "favor" whoever they please.

After the two dance until the signal separates them and the young women are returned by their partners to their seats. Then a second 10 couples lead out, and so on until the figure is ended.

There are all sorts of clever figures for the cotillon; some do not have favors.

Many of the old-time dances are becoming popular, and a celebrated dancing master remarked recently that society should not confine itself to the waltz and two-step, but embrace many steps and figures, and his teaching is along these lines. Fancy dancing is also being classed as a necessary accomplishment.

Washing Corduroy

The best and most practical way of washing corduroy is to place it in suds and rub the goods with a soft brush. Rinse without wringing and hang the goods straight upon the line. Press on the wrong side until perfectly dry, using a Turkish towel under the material. It is not generally known that corduroy can be dyed.

CHICAGO INSTALLING PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN INDUSTRIAL PLANTS

Innovations Under Henry E. Legler Result in Addition of 20,000 Persons to Regular Patrons.

SCHOOLS GET BOOKS

CHICAGO—In the year since the reorganization of the Chicago public library board and the appointment of Henry E. Legler of Milwaukee as librarian, there has been an addition of 20,000 persons to the regular patrons.

Every month nearly 50,000 more books are circulated from the library. The "open shelf" feature has been inaugurated and the influence of the library has been widely extended through circulating branches, small parks, schools, industrial plants, factories, etc.

From the financial side the work has been equally as encouraging. In spite of the rapid extension of the library the board has placed it upon a cash basis at an annual saving of from \$6000 to \$10,000, this being the amount that formerly was eaten up by interest on borrowed money. The library is the only department of the city that is on a cash basis.

Mr. Legler is given a great share of the credit in extending the scope of the library's work. He has been seconded by Robert J. Roulston, president of the board, and Henry C. Wilson, secretary. Mr. Legler took charge of the library Oct. 11, 1909, and since then there has been uninterrupted progress.

Eight of the 19 reading rooms have been changed into circulating branches, and the work is being continued as rapidly as it is possible to secure the needed extra volumes. The other 11 will be changed within the year, and several of them immediately. Mr. Legler has been working on the theory that "circulation" is the measure of the public library's value.

He began working on the "open shelf" plan as soon as he took charge, believing patrons would be more interested if they could see the books. The open shelves were installed in the main library building last winter, 15,000 new volumes being purchased for the purpose. Within a few hours the collection was "raided" so effectively that the library authorities began to bring thousands of volumes from the hidden cases. Many of them were books that were seldom called for, but they too were quickly taken out of the open shelves.

The cooperation between the library and the boards of the public parks and the school boards is another advance for the year. It will be only a short time before every park in Chicago equipped with a field house will have a circulating branch.

In the schools about 130 classroom collections numbering about 50 volumes each have been installed. They are in 13 different schools and in 10 or more classrooms in each building. The collections are changed twice in the school year. The books are in charge of the teacher. Deposit collections in large industrial plants have been made and taken advantage of by hundreds of employees. Six large plants in the industrial zone cooperate with the library in this work. The employer furnishes the room, fixtures and an attendant, while the library supplies a collection of from 300 to 600 volumes, which is changed as often as conditions warrant it.

HYDE PARK SEEKS SCHOOL ADDITIONS

HYDE PARK, Mass.—Additional appropriations to complete the additions on the Hemenway and Prescott schools will be asked for at a town meeting Wednesday evening in Waverly hall.

The reports of the selectmen on the work of laying out B street as a town way, and on the erection of a footway at this street across the Neponset river to Easton avenue, will be passed upon. The committee on a soldiers' monument will report upon a \$2000 appropriation asked for the erection of this memorial.

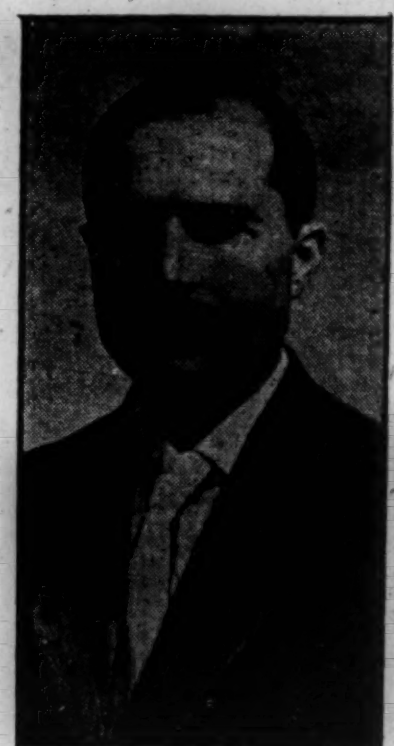
AMERICAN VISITS U. S. FIRST TIME

NEW YORK—Although past 50 and an American citizen, Walter Winans of Surrenden Park, Kent. Eng., first touched the shores of the United States Sunday. He came in on the steamship Cedric from Liverpool.

Mr. Winans is well known, however, in both England and the United States. He is the son of William L. Winans of Ferry Bar estate, Baltimore, Md. He was born in Russia and educated at St. Petersburg.

CAT'S PAW
Non-Slip
RUBBER HEELS
Light Weight
Elastic, Durable
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The Friction Plug
Prevents Slipping
Have Cat's Paw Heels
put on today and
walk safely all winter.
50¢ attached.
Any Dealer.
Foster Rubber Co., 170 Summer St., Boston.

Under New Administration Chicago Public Library Is Placed Upon a Cash Basis



HENRY E. LEGLER.

Milwaukee man who has revolutionized methods in the public distribution of books.

Playhouse News

In response to many requests William Gillette will play a special matinee of "Sherlock-Holmes" next Thursday afternoon at the Hollis, where he is reviving the successes of his popular repertoire. During the present week he is occupied with "Secret Service" evenings and Saturday matinee.

Mail orders are being received at the Shubert theater for the engagement of E. H. Sothern and Miss Julia Marlowe in their Shakespearean repertoire, beginning next Monday evening with their first performance here of "Macbeth."

Mrs. Southwick reads "Merchant of Venice."

Mrs. Jessie Eldridge Southwick read "The Merchant of Venice" at Chickering hall, Saturday evening, as the fourth in the current course of Southwick recitals of classic and modern comedy. The recitals, except for this one, are given on Friday evenings. Nov. 11 Walter Bradley Tripp will give "David Copperfield." Mrs. Southwick appeared at her best advantage in her recital, and came through with honors in her interpretation of roles that tax all the resources of platform art. Notable was characterization of Shylock, which she made sympathetic and tragic even in his bitterest moments. The speech wherein the pact of the pound of flesh is made was stirring as delivered by Mrs. Southwick, and there was a chilling thrill among her hearers when she spoke the lines following, "Hath not a Jew ears?" Beauty characterized the whole reading. This was especially prominent in the interpretation of the lovely Portia. The scene in which Portia accepts Bassanio was gracious and touching, and her playful teasing of the bewildered husband about the ring was prettily done. The "quality of mercy" speech was rendered with no mistaken floridity of declamation, but was deep reaching in its tragic appeal. The minor parts were in no way neglected. The many bits of minor beauty often sacrificed in acting versions were especially delightful, as in the speech of Lorenzo wherein the love of music is extolled. Mrs. Southwick's recital was instinct with breadth, fire and constant beauty throughout. There was a large attendance.

ASK U. S. TO BUY MAMMOTH CAVE.
EVANSVILLE, Ind.—Congressman John W. Boehne of Evansville and Congressman Robert Y. Thomas of Central City, Ky., have joined hands to try and induce the federal government to purchase Mammoth cave, in Kentucky, and save it from the grasp of the railroad companies.

REPUBLIC IS SAFE IN PORTUGAL NOW, SAYS PRESIDENT BRAGA

New Regime Is Stable and Reaction Is Impossible, Declares Nation's Head—Subscription Taken Among the People to Pay Off National Debt.

NEW YORK—The Herald today prints the following interesting cablegram from Lisbon: Your correspondent was received Sunday by Dr. Braga, the provisional President. I asked him when he thought the republic had justified its existence and if he had reason to suppose that it would continue. Dr. Braga answered:

"When it came the revolution was in the minds of all men. It was based on the people's confidence in the army and navy. Today I can say that the machine of state is working splendidly. Men of all shades of thought in public life—even the priests—have bowed before the existing government, which has conquered owing to its honesty."

"I can show you stacks of documents emanating from all the vital forces in the country proving that a reaction is impossible."

EXPECT ADVERTISING RECORD CONVENTION HERE IN AUGUST, 1911

A record gathering of advertising men is expected in Boston for the Pilgrim Publicity Association convention the first week of August, 1911.

Already the plans for the convention are well under way and it is thought by officers of the association that advertising men from every civilized country will be present at the convention.

Beside the general sessions that are ordinarily held the Boston convention will inaugurate a departure from previous models with the following eight departments:

General agents, Frank Presbrey; national advertising managers, E. St. Elmo Lewis; daily newspapers, Lafayette Young, Jr.; periodicals, Frank E. Morrison; agricultural, T. W. LeQuatte; business literature (printing and engraving, etc.), F. E. Johnston; outdoor advertising (street car, bill board), Edw. C. Donnelly; novelties, L. E. Pratt; retail store advertising managers; state and municipal advertising.

NOMINEES FOR CONGRESS FAVOR WOMEN VOTERS

More Than Twenty Per Cent of Candidates of Two Big Parties Give Affirmative Replies to the Question.

WASHINGTON—More than 20 per cent of the men nominated by the Democratic and Republican parties as candidates for Congress at the coming election are in favor of suffrage for women, either in full or partially, according to the congressional committee of the National Woman Suffrage Association.

To ascertain the views of prospective congressmen on the subject of woman suffrage, the committee conducted a canvass by mail. In a letter sent to the nominees the committee endeavored to obtain an answer to the questions whether the nominees were in favor or opposed to full suffrage, municipal suffrage, school suffrage or suffrage in any form for women. They also were questioned whether, if in favor of full suffrage, they approved an amendment to the United States constitution granting to women the right to vote.

This request for an expression of an opinion on the enfranchisement of American women was responded to by 180 of the 672 nominees addressed. In the replies received 107 favored full suffrage for women, 64 of whom were Democrats and 43 Republicans. There were 36 who favored partial suffrage, 21 being Democrats and 15 Republicans.

Only nine nominees declared themselves as opposed to any kind of suffrage for women. These were Democrats. Non-committal replies came from 28 nominees, 17 Democrats and 11 Republicans. A majority of nominees in the states of California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Oklahoma, Wyoming and Utah answered in favor of full suffrage for women.

ELECTED HEAD OF TWO LINES.

MONTREAL—Announcement is made that as a result of a general shake-up on the Hawley lines in the United States, Frank W. Morse of Montreal, former vice-president and general manager of the Grand Trunk Pacific, has been appointed general manager of the Chicago & Alton and Clover Leaf roads.

COMPLETE RIVER WORK.

EDMONTON, Alta.—The engineer of the dominion department of public works reports that the work of improving navigation at the junction of the Lesser Slave and Athabasca rivers has been completed, and is proving eminently successful.

HANDLED 26 TONS OF GOLD.

DENVER—James F. Benedict, county treasurer, has handled 26 tons of gold money belonging to the citizens of Denver during the last two years. He has not lost a pennyweight of it. In round figures, 26 tons of gold means \$12,000,000.

Army and Navy News

Today's Army Orders.

Col. Albert Todd, coast artillery, granted leave of absence to Feb. 1, thence to retired list.

Lieut.-Col. James A. Maney, second infantry, when services can be spared by commanding general, department of Dakota, to Hot Springs Army and Navy General Hospital.

Following officers to Ft. Leavenworth, army service schools, Jan. 6, for course of instruction of 10 weeks; thence to proper station: Lieutenant-Colonel Robert L. Bullard, eighth infantry; Henry C. Davis, coast artillery, and John S. Malory, eleventh infantry; and Majors James Lockett, fourth cavalry; Willis T. May, fifteenth infantry; Thomas W. Griffith, twenty-eighth infantry; Augustus C. MacComb, ninth cavalry; Alfred Hasbrouck, fourteenth infantry; John B. McDonald, fifteenth cavalry; John E. McMahon, sixth field artillery; Robert H. Noble, first infantry; Frank E. Harris, coast artillery; George B. Duncan, second infantry, and Robert D. Walsh, eleventh cavalry.

Maj. George H. Morgan, adjutant general (cavalry), to third cavalry, Dec. 8.

Maj. Charles Wilcox, medical corps, from Ft. Totten to Ft. Sheridan.

Maj. Percy E. Trippe, from third to fourteenth cavalry, Dec. 8, to Philippines.

Maj. Hallimand P. Young, quartermaster, permanently take charge quartermaster's depot San Francisco, and assume duty of general superintendent army transport service.

Capt. George W. Kirkpatrick, fifteenth cavalry, to Ft. Myer, for duty with portion of fifteenth cavalry stationed there.

Capt. Clyde D. V. Hunt, quartermaster, to Walter Reed General Hospital, District of Columbia.

Capt. Allen J. Greer, acting judge advocate, from headquarters department of California to Vancouver barracks, as judge advocate department of the Columbia.

First Lieut. Leo I. Samuelson, first infantry, from Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, to proper station.

First Lieut. Edwin J. Nowlen, first infantry, to recruiting service, Ft. Logan.

First Lieut. William O. Sutcliffe, medical reserve corps, to Walter Reed General Hospital, District of Columbia.

Leaves of absence: First Lieut. James C. Dougherty, medical reserve corps, and Second Lieut. Ambrose R. Emery, of the twenty-seventh infantry, two months each.

Navy Orders.

Rear Admiral C. H. Arnold, placed upon retired list of officers of the navy from Nov. 14, 1910, and detached duty as president of the naval examining and naval retiring boards, navy yard, Washington, D. C., to home.

Medical Director E. H. Green, detached duty in command of the naval hospital, New York, N. Y., to duty navy recruiting station, New York, N. Y.

Medical Inspector J. C. Byrnes, detached duty in command of the naval hospital, Newport, R. I., to duty in command of the naval hospital, Newport, R. I.

Medical Inspector J. D. Gatewood, to duty as president of the naval examining and naval medical examining boards, naval medical school, Washington, D. C.

Medical Inspector O. Diehl, to duty in command of the naval hospital, Newport, R. I.

Surgeon A. Farenholt, detached duty the California; to duty in command of the naval hospital, Puget Sound, Wash.

Surgeon L. Morris, to duty naval medical supply depot, New York, N. Y.

Surgeon E. G. Parker, detached duty the South Dakota, to home and wait orders.

Surgeon E. M. Shipp, detached duty as president of the naval examining and medical examining boards, naval medical school, Washington, D. C., and continue other duties.

Passed Assistant Surgeon E. A. Vickery, detached duty the Solace; to duty the Maryland.

Passed Assistant Surgeon H. L. Dollard, detached duty Naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal.; to duty naval recruiting station, Kansas City, Mo.

Passed Assistant Surgeon H. A. May, detached duty bureau of medicine and surgery, naval department, Washington, D. C.; to duty Naval hospital, Las Anias, Col.

Passed Assistant Surgeon E. O. J. Eyttinge, detached duty Naval hospital, Norfolk, Va.; to duty the South Dakota.

Passed Assistant Surgeon M. W. Baker, to duty Naval hospital, New York, N. Y.

Assistant Surgeon F. W. Thompson, detached duty, naval recruiting station, Kansas City, Mo.; to duty the Montgomery.

Assistant Surgeon C. B. Camerer, detached duty Naval hospital, Las Animas, Cal.; to duty the California.

Assistant Surgeon C. W. O. Bunker, detached duty the Montgomery; to duty Naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

Assistant Surgeon H. A. Garrison to duty Naval hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Naval Constructor J. E. Bailey, detached duty navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.; to duty navy yard, New York, N. Y.

Naval Constructor W. G. Du Bose, detached duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; to duty bureau of construction and repair, navy department, Washington, D. C.

Naval Constructor H. T. Wright, detached duty navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.; to duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Naval Constructor H. M. Gleason, detached duty navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; to duty navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Assistant Naval Constructor G. C. Westervelt, detached duty navy yard, N. Y.; to duty navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Assistant Naval Constructor J. A. Furer, detached duty navy yard, Charleston, S. C.; to duty navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Assistant Naval Constructor W. B. Fogarty, detached duty William Cramp &

WILL CHOOSE JUDGES TO SIT ON THE BENCH OF 'NEWSBOY COURT'

The two judges to serve on the bench of the "newsboy court" will be appointed tonight at a meeting of the Boston school committee.

The three newsboys who will also sit as judges with these two men in this court will be elected tomorrow at polls at the schools where all licensed newsboys may vote. The installation will be on Sunday.

Among those who will be considered by the school board as candidates for the adult judgeships are Alexander I. Peckham, secretary of the Boston Newsboys Club; Thomas Mulken, treasurer of the Boston Newsboys Union; Mitchell Freeman, superintendent of the West End house, and Paul J. Donovan, submaster of the Elliott school.

Before this tribunal, to be held at 277 Tremont street, will be heard the cases of 3500 newsboys, who are now attending local schools, and by its decisions, from which there is no appeal, those young merchants who may violate the laws of their trade, will be subjected to losing their licenses or to appearing before the juvenile court.

The three newsboy judges, each of whom will receive 50 cents a session of court, will be chosen from among 41 candidates. These progressive office holders are now "captains" in the 41 high schools where newsboys attend, and rivalry for the three positions is keen.

A verdict of guilty by the judges may result in a reprimand, a suspension or total loss of license, or of a transference of the case to the juvenile court, where more stringent measures may be taken.

OBJECTION RAISED TO AQUARIUM AND ZOO PROJECT

A new objection has arisen to the building of a zoological park at Franklin Field and the establishment of an aquarium at Marine park. The United Improvement Association council protests against the income of the Parkman fund being used for the zoo and aquarium before some portion of it is spent on the park system.

BRIGADE SHAFTS AT GETTYSBURG

YORK, Pa.—The sixty-four granite and bronze brigade monuments are nearly all in place along the Confederate line of battle at Gettysburg, and it is expected that the work will be completed this month. These monuments have been put up at a cost of \$500 each.

Next year 75 monuments will be placed along the Union lines, making a total of 139 brigade monuments, erected at a cost of \$69,500. Maine granite is used, and on the bronze tablet is given a complete description of the part the brigade took in the three days' fight.

Y. M. C. A. OPENING HOTEL IN BUFFALO

BUFFALO, N. Y.—A 10-story men's hotel, to cost \$225,000, is being opened this week by the Y. M. C. A. of Buffalo. The building is not considered as a charity, but as one of the best pieces of social service the city has yet attempted.

It is built on the lines of the New York Mills hotel and provides a first-class room as low as 35 cents a night and \$2 a week, with steam heat, electric lights, hot and cold water, baths, social rooms and an elevator service running all night.

TOURIST RECORD FOR AMSTERDAM

AMSTERDAM—In a summary of business for the touring season of 1910, which is now practically ended, the hotels of this city report the largest register of American tourists ever known. It is estimated that upward of 50,000 Americans were in the city during the summer, accommodations having been at a premium all the season.

Sons Ship & Engine Building Company, Philadelphia, Pa., to duty navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.

Movements of Ships.

Arrived—The Dolphin at Miami, the Roe at Newport, the Caesar at Sewall's Point, the Terry at Patuxent river, the Ajax at Newport News, the Yankton and Stringham at Annapolis, the Whipple, the Hull, the Truxtun, the Paul Jones, the Perry, the Preble, the Stewart, the Lawrence, the Goldsborough and the Rowan at Mare Island.

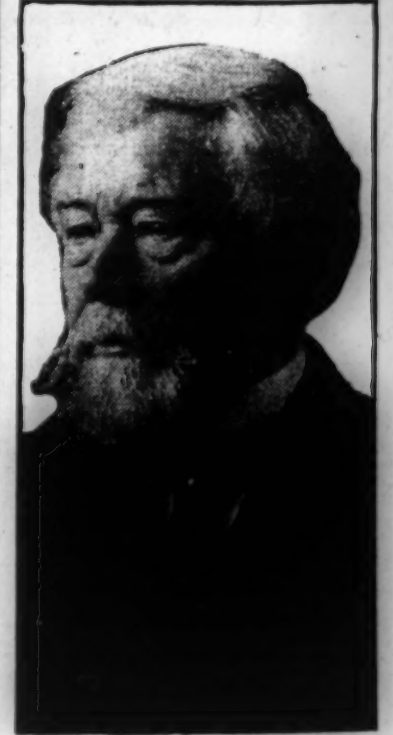
Sailed—The Dolphin, from Miami for Charleston; the Caesar, from Norfolk for Sewall's Point; the Rocket, from Norfolk for Indian Head; the Ajax, from Hampton Roads for Newport News; the Bailey, from Cornfield Harbor, Md., for Washington.

Navy Notes.

TACOMA, Wash.—The cruiser Boston and the gunboat Concord, now at Puget sound navy yard awaiting sale, probably will be assigned to the Tacoma and Seattle divisions of the naval militia instead of being sold. The navy department has telegraphed to Bremerton for estimates of the cost of fitting up the vessels for this duty.

The Boston is appraised at \$13,000 and the Concord at \$43,000. The Tacoma naval militia now is using the monitor Cheyenne for practice.

WOMEN'S CLUB FEDERATION TO HOLD MEETING



JOHN J. ENNEKING.

Who will address the State Federation of Women's Clubs on "Art from the Artist's Point of View."

The State Federation of Women's Clubs will hold its autumn meeting tomorrow in the First Baptist church, Central square, Cambridge. Mrs. Charles H. Bonney, president of the Cantabrigia Club, will preside and deliver the address of welcome, and Miss George A. Bacon, president of the state federation, will respond at the morning session, which opens at 10:15 o'clock.

Two addresses will be given: "Ideals in Civic Art," by Morrison Patterson of the University of the South, Tennessee, and "Art from the Artist's Point of View," by John J. Enneking of Boston. A tribute will be paid by the federation to Julia Ward Howe.

An organ recital at 1:30 p. m. by Mrs. James G. Harris will precede the afternoon session at 2 o'clock. Albert Edmund Brown will sing a baritone solo, "Nature's Adoration." Beethoven. The session will close with the singing of the "Battle Hymn" by the Cantabrigia Glee Club led by Mrs. Florence Lee Whitman.

INHERITANCE TAX BRIEF FILED

WASHINGTON—Attorney General Wickersham filed a brief today in the supreme court trying to save the government more than \$2,000,000 that has been paid in as inheritance taxes. Claimants in eight cases got judgments for \$350,000 in the circuit court and the government is trying to set these aside. If they stand they will govern the demands of claimants of upward of \$2,000,000.

POMONA GRANGE PLANS MEETING

The Pomona grange, P. of H., will meet next Wednesday at West Medway. At the morning session Dr. A. M. Miller of Needham will speak and George D. Adams of Natick will present a paper on "Great American Educators." At the afternoon session Saxton Adams of Wellesley College will talk on "Some of the Magnificent Endowments of Nature."

ORDERS FREE WATER PIPES.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—The supreme court in a case appealed from Pine Bluff, decided that the water corporations must provide service pipes from the water mains to the curb of the street adjoining the property of the consumer free of cost to the consumer.

PLAN BIG CONVENTION HALL.

PORTLAND, Ore.—A temporary convention hall and auditorium to seat 10,000 persons and to cover a city block, will be built to accommodate the annual conference of the Christian church of America in this city in July.

SUGAR BEET VALUES GOOD.

DENVER, Col.—The farmers of Colorado will receive better prices for sugar beets this year than before because of the high percentage of sugar content which is being shown at the various manufacturing in the state.

NEW STATION FOR CANEY, KAN.

CANEY, Kan.—Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe officials announce a new \$12,000 station will be built here. Work is to begin in the next 60 days.

Y. M. C. A. HOME DEDICATED.

OSHAWA, Ont.—The new Y. M. C. A. building, costing \$25,000 and equipped in the latest manner, was dedicated by Archdeacon Cody of Toronto.

CLUBHOUSE FOR MUSICIANS.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—A \$75,000 clubhouse will be built by the Kansas City Musicians Club in time for occupancy next summer.

Directory of Leading Hotels

ARIZONA Prescott—Hotel Congress.	MICHIGAN Grand Rapids—The Herkimer Hotel.
BERMUDA Hamilton—Victoria Lodge.	MISSOURI Jefferson City—Monroe House.
CALIFORNIA Los Angeles—Hotel Lankershim. San Francisco—Hotel St. Francis.	NEW YORK New York—Imperial Hotel. Schoon River—Hotel Carson.
IDAHO Boise—The Owyhee.	PENNSYLVANIA Philadelphia—Aldine Hotel.
LOUISIANA New Orleans—The St. Charles.	RHODE ISLAND Providence—Hotel Narragansett.
ILLINOIS Chicago—Grand Pacific Hotel.	TEXAS San Antonio—The Garter.
MASSACHUSETTS Boston—Hotel Somerset. Springfield—Clinton Hall. Worcester—Standish Hotel. Worcester—Warren Hotel.	VIRGINIA Fortress Monroe—Hotel Chamberlain.

EDUCATORS TO SPEAK TO NEW ENGLANDERS AT CORN EXPOSITION

Extensive Lecture Program,
With Noted Experimenters
in Farm Work as the Chief
Features.

PRIZES TO BE GIVEN

WORCESTER, Mass.—The program for the New England corn exposition to be held here this week contemplates the delivery of a series of enlightening addresses on agricultural topics.

The principal features include a very extensive lecture program with speakers from many distant points, besides "Governor's day" and awards of prizes. The schedule follows:

Monday, Nov. 7.—At 2 p. m., dedicatory exercises; 2:30 p. m., "The Improvement of Farm Crops," by Prof. C. A. Zavitz of Guelph, Ont., and "Grasses," Dr. H. J. Webber, Ithaca, N. Y.; 7:30 p. m., "College Extension Work," Prof. Alva Ages, State College, Pennsylvania. Tuesday, Nov. 8.—At 10 a. m., "Corn," Prof. C. W. Taylor, Durham, N. H.; "What Rhode Island Is Doing with Corn," Prof. G. E. Adams, Kingston, R. I.; 2 p. m., Dr. Leon S. Merrill, Augusta, Me., "Ontario's System of Cooperative Experiments in Agriculture and What It Is Doing for the Farmer," Prof. C. A. Zavitz, Guelph, Ont.; 7:30 p. m., "Corn Growing from A to Z," Prof. C. G. Williams, Columbus, O.; "The Feeding of Corn," Dr. J. L. Hills, Burlington, Vt.

The next three days the exercises are held under the auspices of the New England Conference on Rural Progress, of which Prof. W. D. Hurd is president, which is made up of delegates from more than 74 state and interstate organizations interested in that work.

Wednesday, Nov. 9, Governor's day.—At 10 a. m., "Growing Corn and Other Grains in Connecticut," Prof. L. A. Clinton, Storrs, Conn.; 2 p. m., brief addresses by the governors of the New England states; 8 p. m., "A Campaign for More and Better Corn," Prof. P. G. Holden, Ames, Ia.

Thursday, Nov. 10.—At 2 p. m., general subject, "Cooperation for the Betterment of New England Agriculture and Country Life."—(1) By the boards of agriculture, Dr. Leon S. Merrill, representing Maine department of agriculture; (2) by the experiment stations, Dr. J. L. Hills, director Vermont station, Burlington, Vt.; (3) by the agricultural colleges, President O. L. Beach, Connecticut Agricultural College, Storrs; (4) by the growers, the Hon. Charles M. Gardner, state Massachusetts; (5) by the teachers, the Rev. E. T. Root, secretary Massachusetts and Rhode Island Federation of Teachers, Providence, R. I.; (6) by the schools, the Hon. H. C. Morrill, president of schools, Concord, N. H.; (7) by the chambers of commerce, the Hon. James J. Storrow, Boston. At 8 p. m., "The Possibilities of New England Agriculture," Dr. W. H. Sedgwick, director experiment station, Geneva, N. Y.

Friday, Nov. 11.—At 2 p. m., address by a prominent agriculturist, to be named later.

Saturday, Nov. 12.—Topics of general interest and the last day of the exposition. At 9 a. m., "Fundamental Foods, Principles of Cookery," Miss Anna Barrows, Teachers College, Columbia University; 10 a. m., "Market Poultry," Prof. James E. Rice, Ithaca, N. Y.; 2 p. m., "Poultry," Dr. C. B. Davenport, Cold Springs Harbor, N. Y.; "Feeding and Care of Poultry," Prof. James E. Rice, Ithaca, N. Y.; 7:30 p. m., auction sale of prize corn.

HUNGARIAN LOAN OVER-SUBSCRIBED

BUDA-PESTH.—An announcement from the Rothschild group with regard to the issue of 4½ per cent Hungarian treasury bills to the amount of 250,000,000 kronen states that: "Of the 250,000,000 kronen 204,500,000 kronen were subscribed by the presentation of outstanding treasury bills for exchange for the new bills. The 45,500,000 kronen remaining to be subscribed in cash was covered 40 times over. Large tenders will only be allotted about 1½ per cent."

FINDS TRADE DISRUPTED.

When the United Fruit Company's steamer *Esparita*, Captain Glenn, reached port early today from Port Limon, C. R., she brought as a saloon passenger Reginald H. B. Butler, an English mining expert. Mr. Butler said that the recent revolution disrupted the entire commercial interests of the country, especially in the mining district. The *Esparita* brought in a cargo of 30,000 bunches of bananas.

NEW BANK FOR CHICAGO.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Auditor of Public Accounts McCullough issued a permit to organize the State Bank of Lake View in Chicago with a capital stock of \$200,000 to George W. McCabe, Peter R. Hauber and Ernest A. Trebel.

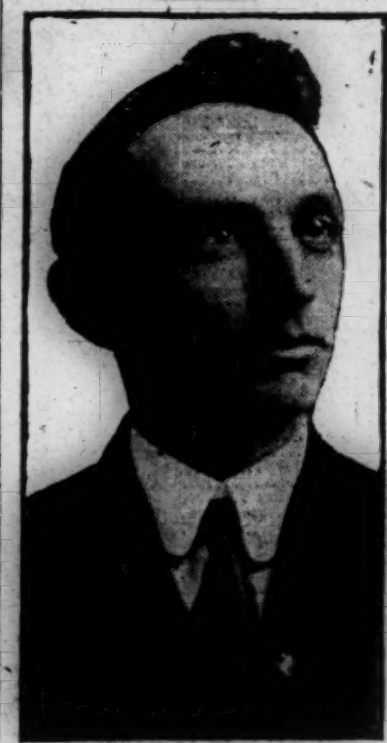
GAS COMPANY ORGANIZED.

PINE BLUFF, Ark.—The Faith Oil & Gas Company of Pine Bluff, Ark., subscribed capital \$200,000, is in the process of organization. The company owns a well at Faith.

SELECT TRINITY UNIVERSITY.

WAXAHACHIE, Tex.—Trinity University has been designated by the teachers of Ellis county as the permanent home of the summer normal.

Rural Progress Is the Aim Of the Management of the Worcester Corn Exhibit



GLENN C. SEVEY.
Vice president of the New England corn exposition to be conducted this week in Worcester.

Promoters of Farm Work To Describe Results of Tests and Observations



PROF. W. D. HURD.
President New England conference on rural progress and secretary New England Corn Exposition

THIRTY INDIANS INVADE BOSTON FOR 1915 PAGEANT

Redskins From Tribe That
Contains Forty Perform
Their Ancient Rites and
Dances on Reservations.

Iroquois Indians to the number of 30 will peacefully invade this city today from their special car attached to the train from Buffalo which arrives at the North station at 3:45 p. m. The warriors, squaws and papooses will be dressed in their full regular costume, grease paint, feathers and moccasins. They will go to the Hotel Rexford to remain for the Boston-1915 pageant of "The Perfect City," to be presented in the Boston Arena on Nov. 10, 11, 12.

F. E. Moore of Middletown, O., the manager of the Indians in all of their exhibitions, said today that they come from peoples known as pagan Indians to designate their difference from the civilized, Christian, Buffalo Bill variety and called by the government "blanket Indians."

These Indians, Mr. Moore continued, still worship the Great Spirit known to them as "Gitche Manitou" and still perform their ancient rites and dances on their reservations. Some of these dances will be given at the pageant, including the Green Corn, Great Feather and Strawberry dances.

Along with the truck wagons and the milk carts that rattled into Boston early this morning was a stage coach of the "Deadwood" variety driven by Eben Hardwell, an oldtime resident of Lincoln, who mounted the box about 5 a. m. and started his century old equipage for town. The coach will be used in the Boston-1915 pageant.

MAYOR GAYNOR MENTIONED FOR SUPREME BENCH

WASHINGTON.—According to a report here purporting to come from a member of the cabinet President Taft is seriously considering Mayor Gaynor for one of the vacancies on the supreme bench.

This report, it must be said, has gained little credence here. The President is known to have a high respect for the mayor of New York, and it is said that, disregarding Mr. Gaynor's Democratic politics, Mr. Taft asked his advice in regard to the supreme court vacancies when he visited at the White House two weeks ago. At that time, however, no whisper spread of the possible selection of the mayor, and it was officially stated that the mayor's visit had to do simply with honoring the President's old friend, the mayor of Tokio.

Whatever appointments the President makes, both to the supreme court of the United States and the court of commerce, will not be announced until the Monday after the opening of the session of Congress.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETY MEETS.

The annual public meeting of the New England department of the Church Temperance Society was held in Trinity church Sunday evening. Bishop Lawrence was the presiding officer. The Rev. Samuel H. Hilliard, secretary for the past 25 years, reported increasing interest on the part of clergy and laity in the work of the society in Boston.

GALLANT RESCUE BY STUDENT.

Leaving a young woman whom he was escorting to the Harvard-Cornell football game, Saturday, Raynor Gardner, a first-year student in the Harvard law school, leaped over the railing of the Boylston street bridge leading to the Stadium, and rescued Pierce Brown, 50 years old, of Market street, Brighton, after a struggle in the water.

TALK BY SAMUEL J. ELDER.

Samuel J. Elder talked yesterday before the members of the Prospect Union at Cambridge on "The Fisheries Dispute at The Hague Tribunal."

BISHOP M'KIM SEES CHRISTIANITY SPREAD IN JAPAN

Speaking at Church of Advent
He Says That in Tokio
There Are Eleven Congre-
gations and Missions.

The Rt. Rev. John McKim, bishop of Tokio, speaking at the Church of the Advent yesterday, told of the progress made by Christianity in Japan.

"Christianity was first brought into Japan," he said, "by St. Francis Xavier. At the end of 50 years it is said that the Christians in Japan were more than 2,000,000. Later the priests were driven from the country and their converts ordered to renounce their faith," he said.

"We have today in the city of Tokio 11 organized congregations and missions, and we have 47 different places where services are held. This is in a district of 14,000,000, and yet for that immense territory the American church sends us only 13 priests. We have in addition, I am glad to say, 21 Japanese priests and deacons."

SONG RECITAL AT WELLESLEY

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Mme. Rider-Kelsey and Claude Cunningham will give a joint recital of songs in College Hall chapel tonight. This is the first of the series of artist recitals arranged by the music department. The following program has been arranged: La ci darem ("Don Giovanni"), Mozart; Nuit d'Azur, Beethoven; Mme. Rider-Kelsey and C. Cunningham, Imwunderschönen Monat Mai; Aus meinen Thränen Sprieschen, Die Rose, die Lilie, die Taube, Wenn ich in deine Augen seh, Ich grölle Nicht, Songs from the "Dichterliebe," by Schumann; Mr. Cunningham. Die Forelle, Schubert; Die Mainacht, Brahms; Met einer Waserlille, Grieg; Mansfallen Spruchlein, Wolf; Mme. Rider-Kelsey. Au Bord de l'eau, Paladilhe; Staudchen, Herman; Mme. Kelsey and Mr. Cunningham. Come l'Amore, Firindelli; Ah! poless i morir, Barbirolli; Dei oede garten, Wildach; Zueigmung, Strauss; Mr. Cunningham. The Blue Bell, MacDowell; Shougge Shou, My Baimie, Henschel; The Fern Song, Bullard; There Site a Bird on Every Tree, Foote; Mme. Kelsey. Crucifix, Faure; Mme. Rider-Kelsey and Mr. Cunningham.

The music department announces a lecture on the Fletcher kindergarten method of piano-forte to be given by the author, Mrs. Evelyn Fletcher Copp, on Wednesday at 4:30 p. m. Billings hall.

The lecture on "Unity in Art" which Professor Hamilton was to have given to the freshman class has been postponed until next week.

At the Railway Terminals

Readville shops of the New Haven road are equipping the eastern districts heavy passenger and freight switch engines with fire fighting apparatus attached to the tank and controlled by steam pressure direct from the boiler.

Boston & Maine road inaugurated their special theater service for the season today, commencing with the North Shore district as far as Newburyport, with Lawrence, Lowell and Fitchburg to follow.

Construction department of the Boston Elevated railway is widening the track space at Thompson square station to reduce the curve and obtain room to lengthen and broaden the platforms.

Passenger Master Morse of the Boston division, New Haven road, entertained a party of Japanese railway officials with a trip over the Boston terminal property Saturday evening.

ADDRESS BY MISS GILL.

BROCKTON, Mass.—Miss Laura Drake Gill of Washington, president of the National Association of Collegiate Alumnae, will address the Brockton Women's Club this afternoon on "Modern Demands upon Women."

MAYOR FITZGERALD IN SPEECH ATTACKS EXPRESS COMPANIES

Mayor John F. Fitzgerald of Boston, speaking at the Democratic noon rally at Tremont Temple today, said in part:

"The Republican party is facing assured defeat on the morrow, not only in this state but all over the Union. The defeat will be brought about by the votes of Republicans who will retire to private life those men who are responsible for present conditions."

"The leaders in this state have not undertaken to defend the tariff bill. They seem to think that the people can be fooled, as they were fooled two years ago when they were promised a reduction in the cost of living. Instead of reducing the cost of living, the Payne-Aldrich bill has increased it. In response to the people's cry for lower taxes came higher taxes."

"Students of political conditions in this country knew that this would be the result, because they have realized for years the fact that the Republican party is a rich man's party. Its control has been vested in the hands of the corporations and monopolies and trusts of the country."

"Mr. Root came from the express trust to the attorney general's office; Mr. Knox came from the steel corporation to the attorney general's office; Mr. Wickens came from one of the biggest corporation offices in New York to the attorney general's office. Thousands of indictments have been found during the past few years upon the wealthy men of the country, but not one single day's punishment in jail."

"What a farce are the laws of a country which enables punishment to be imposed in the form of a fine of a few thousand dollars upon men who can afford to give millions, because their stealings amount to one hundred times as much as the fines imposed upon them by the courts. No wonder they laugh at the laws of a land which give them immunity to encroach upon the American people."

"The express company is a sample. I could treat of others, but time will not permit, but the relations of the express companies to the United States government ought to satisfy every thinking citizen of the close relation existing between the Republican party and the selfish moneyed interests."

"Take the Wells-Fargo Company as an illustration; in 1907, 1908 and 1909 it earned more than 50 per cent each year upon its capital stock. The minor stockholders demanded an accounting, but the directors of the corporation refused to open the books."

"The courts were appealed to and huge profits were shown, and the directors in order to deceive the public increased the capital stock from \$5,000,000 to \$24,000,000. A 300 per cent cash dividend was declared on the original stock, and \$16,000,000 of new stock was offered to holders of original stock at par, making in effect a 100 per cent cash dividend and a stock dividend of 200 per cent."

"Practically the same conditions exist in the other companies. The control exercised by these companies over the Republican party is shown by the fact that, notwithstanding the cost of the rural free delivery branch of the postal service to the United States government, which is \$37,000,000 annually, with an annual deficit of from \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000 in the postoffice department, every effort to pass a law permitting the parcels post system in the United States has been defeated."

"The spectacle is witnessed of an expenditure of nearly \$40,000,000 for rural free delivery, yet not a package of any kind outside of the ordinary letter or newspaper package is allowed to be carried."

"If this occurred in any other nation in the world there would be a revolution. The great Roosevelt, who was in power for seven years, knew this condition because the deficit rolled up annually in the postoffice department, and he knew that if the rural free delivery carriers were permitted to carry express matter that deficit would disappear. But Mr. Roosevelt permitted Mr. Harriman, Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Platt to raise campaign contributions for the Republican party and the express companies were immune."

"The other night at Governor Draper's dinner William H. Wood, president of the American Woolen Company, was the treasurer of the dinner. Governor Draper knew the immorality of the woolen schedule, yet he permitted the dinner to be organized with Mr. Wood as treasurer."

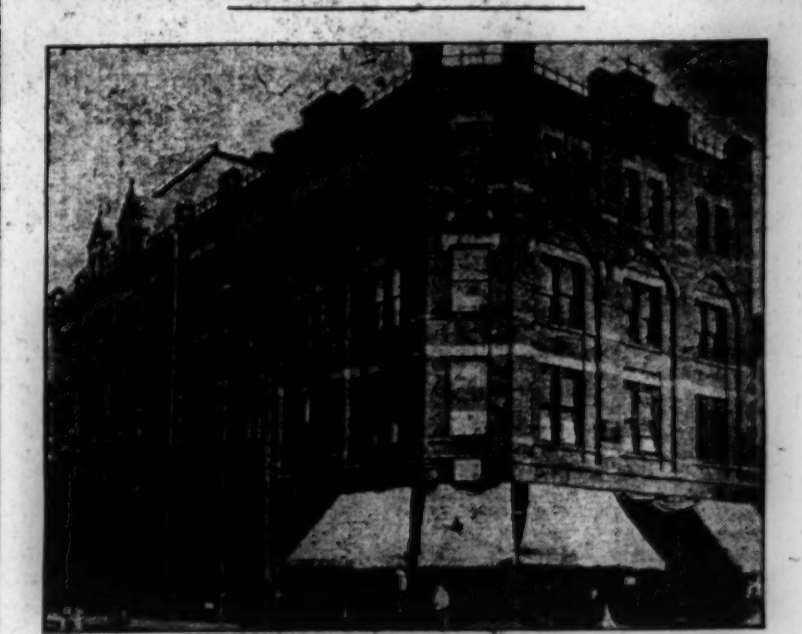
"The 'square deal' is now, as always, the noblest expression of governmental purpose. 'It is this feeling expressed at the ballot box that will overwhelmingly elect Eugene N. Foss Governor of the state on the morrow.'"

WOODROW WILSON MR. TAFT'S CRITIC

NEWARK, N. J.—Woodrow Wilson, in the closing speech of his campaign, defended his expressed intent to lead his party if he should be elected.

"If I were to sum up all the criticisms that have been made against the gentleman who is now President of the United States," he said, "I could express them all in this: 'The American people are disappointed because he has not led them. I do not for a moment say that it is to Mr. Taft's discredit that he has refrained from leading. They clearly long for some one to put the pressure of the opinion of all the people of the United States upon Congress.'"

LYNN MASONS DEDICATE QUARTERS LADIES' NIGHT



NEW MASONIC QUARTERS IN LYNN.
Two top floors of the remodeled Y. M. C. A. building are to be dedicated to use of the fraternity with a "ladies night."

LYNN, Mass.—Lynn Masons will formally dedicate their new quarters this evening with the first "ladies night" given by the fraternity in more than five years.

An entertainment, from 8:15 to 10 o'clock, will consist of readings by Miss Roseth Adams Knapp, contralto; solos by Miss Adelaide Griggs, clay modeling by George Channing Darling and recitations by Herbert A. Clark, humorist. Music will be furnished by the Colonial Orchestra Club.

Dinner will be served from 10 until 11:50 o'clock, followed by dancing and whist up to 1 a. m.

The committee from Golden Fleece lodge in charge of the event includes Fred B. Bent, George R. Brougham, Clarence E. Cahill, Fred T. Cleaves, George H. Gage, J. Fergus Gifford, Harmon F. Grover, Frank N. Haley, Ulman R. Hunt, G. Ernest Magee, Frank W. Palmer, Addison P. Parker, Percy W. Shaw, Leon E. Thompson, Clarence A. Wilkins, T. Gordon Burckes, George C. F. Allen, Joseph C. Palmer, Samuel K. Walker, John F. C. Stevens, Francis B. Crocker, Jr., Wallace E. Bowden and Ralph C. Broad.

Nearly \$4000 has been spent in refurnishing the Masonic quarters at Market and Liberty streets.

SEWING CLASS FOR MILL GIRLS

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—An evening sewing class for mill and factory girls in sewing, cutting, fitting and dressmaking has been formed with 50 pupils, and study will begin tonight, the class meeting every Monday and Thursday. The teachers are Miss Mabel Kinsey, Miss Mary Tracey and Miss Marie Liborell of the Boston trade school.

J. H. Carfrey, superintendent of schools, is contemplating an evening class in practical studies for factory men.

DUTCH TO AID COLONIES IN EAST

THE HAGUE.—In the budget proposed by the Dutch ministers to the present States General for the coming year a sum of 29,591,237 florins is asked for the military and naval defence in the Dutch East Indies, and only 6,549,511 for the home country, the reason being that it is considered that proper measures for the protection of the Dutch oriental colonies have been too long neglected, and that, in view of the shifting of political forces in the East, the proposed measures are necessary.

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

11th Congressional District

FOR RE-ELECTION TO
CONGRESS

ANDREW J. PETERS

A man of legislative experience and of
proven efficiency

MR. PETERS STANDS FOR
Honest Tariff Revision Downward
A Reduction of Government Extravagance
A White Mountain Forest Reserve
The Defeat of Speaker Cannon
The Defeat of the "Medical Trust"

ENDORSED BY

F. L. Higginson
Elisha D. Seeley
Joseph H. O'Neil
Sherwin L. Cook
William B. Ernst

Herman Weschkolofsky
William C. Endicott
Randall G. Morris
George W. Parker
Erastus B. Powers
William J. Welch

H. J. Harding
George W. Wheelwright
Sewall C. Brackett
Godfrey Morse
Tilson A. Mead

RE-ELECT TO CONGRESS

Andrew J. Peters

ROGER P. SCANNELL, JR.
70 HUNTINGTON AVE.

CENTRAL STATES

MENDER—Woman desires employment mending and darning. **NELLIE ELIZ**

WILLIAM BARRY, 325 Westwood ave.,
Holt, Ill., wants position.

MOTHER'S HELPER—Young woman
extensive experience with children, vi-
sualist mother in care of them, or woman
to assist in home. Write lady at
SWARTZ, 336 S. Mozart st., Chicago.

NURSEMYAID or attendant for eide-
lady wishes position in or near Chicago.
Write lady at
MINNA GREELY, 6632 Vincennes ave.,
Chicago.

NURSEMYAID (41, Norwegian, desir-
ing position. **RACHEL TALHAG**, 2583 Log-
gblad, Chicago.

PRIVATE SECRETARY-COMPANY
(21) desires position; some knowledge ty-
pewriting, shorthand, French, German.
JOHNES, 24 E. South st., Shelbyville, Ind.

PROOFREADER, experienced, desir-
ing position; newspaper preferred (union).
Write person to hire at
BENTON, general delivery, Detroit, Mich.

SEAMSTRESS, experienced, desires e-
mployment. Park preferred. **MRS.**
WILKINSON, 1534 S. 4th st., Chicago.

STENOGRAPHER—Situation wanted

STENOGRAPHER; 12 years' experience in high class, rapid, accurate, and has ability as manager. **ALMA JENNINGS**, 4230 W. 12th St., Chicago.

STENOGRAPHER (colored), beginning with exceptional ability, DESKIE ROBINSON, 2635 W. 12th St., Chicago.

STENOGRAPHER, first-class, desires position in Cleveland, preferably wholesaler or publisher. References: **MAUDE E. DAUBNER**, 233 Carnegie Ave., Cleveland, O.

STENOGRAPHER, 4 years' experience in stenographic position, preferably one of travel and responsibility. Inquiries: **LILLIAN MOWBRIS**, 2233 Carnegie ave., Cleveland, O. 43102.

STENOGRAPHER—Expert stenographer wants work for a few hours daily. **M. J. CHANTY**, 525 Orchestra bldg., Chicago.

STENOGRAPHER—First class, stenographer, thoroughly experienced; no trustworthiness; A1 references. **ALMA JOHNSON**, 1210 W. 12th St., Chicago.

STENOGRAPHER wishes position
Chicago & surroundings.

CLERK—Young, practical, experienced, high school graduate, desirous of dictation and considerable responsibility. **VERNA M. RAYNOR**, 4601 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill. 60648.

STENOGRAPHER—Young lady, 19 years of age; 1 year experience; salary \$12.00 per week. **HELEN K. KUEHN**, 3454 N. Hoyne Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60641.

YOUNG WOMAN, well educated, so knowledge stenography, desires position day or evening; no objection to housework. **JOHN STEAD**, 205 N. Fairland Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60641.

SOUTHERN STATES

HELP WANTED—MALE

GENERAL HARNESSMAKER wanted for permanent work for good man. **DRAPIER & CO.**, 501 Shipley St., Winston, S. C.

IRON PATTERN FITTER wanted, first-class. **RICHMOND STOVE CO.**, Richmond, Va.

PRESSERS wanted, first-class, on ladies' work. **THE FRENCH METHOD CO.**, 1000 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

PRINTER wanted, capable, tempera

possessing ability to take charge mechanical and country shop; power, folder, etc. **ENTERPRISE**, Dresden, Tenn.

STONE MAN wanted, first class; one who is cooperative and reliable; steady position. **S. D. A. BYCK CO.** Printers, Savannah, Ga.

WASH MAN AND ENGINEER wanted; married man preferred; wife to work in laundry. **NEW METHOD LAUNDRY**, Staunton, Va.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

TEACHER desired in family; English, course and music; good country home. **8 hours or hard work.** Best references. **MRS. JOSEPH SCHWELB**, Poolesville, Md.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

MAN, married, thoroughly educated wishes position of any kind; not afraid of long hours or hard work. Best references. **RICHARD R. BRYAN**, 635 E. 8th st., Wilmington, Del.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

ASSISTANT—Responsible, middle-aged male would like light employment for the winter in Florida; no compensation but pleasant hours. **W. & J. LANGRISH**, Orange Lake, Marion Co., Fla.

AUTHOR AND EDITOR, experienced, desires employment; can prepare many different publications. **MISS RUTH NOBLE CROSS**, 207 "The Albemarle" 17th and St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

PACIFIC COAST

HOLD WANTED—MALE

SALESMAN; \$15 weekly. **CRESCENT INVESTMENT CO.**, Elmhurst, Cal.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ATTENDANT OR BUTLER, experienced, middle-aged, single white man, desires position in private family, in Los Angeles, California. **JOHN LAMM**, 1753 East 22d st., Los Angeles, Cal.

BOOKKEEPER, manager of lumber

ard, several years' experience, desires position. F. A. FISK, 1222 Bevendo st., Los Angeles, Cal.

CLERK (26) desires position as railroad shipping clerk; years of experience; an office has accepted. HARRY M. HAY, L.L., general delivery, Portland, Ore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

DRESSMAKER, At experience, desires employment, Tel. Boone 2172, Sunset 618.

MRS. MARY I. LATTIN, 1234 West 27th St., Los Angeles, Cal.

HOUSEKEEPER desires position, or as companion, in a family; neat; capable; references. Pacific coast preferences. C. C. FULLER, 2336 West 12th st., Los Angeles, Cal.

WESTERN STATES

HELP WANTED—MALE

BROOM MAKERS wanted at once

EL RENO BROOM CO.,
Orem, Okla.

CANADA—FOREIGN

HELP WANTED—MALE

CARRIAGE WOODWORKER wanted for general workman; steady job by the year; no lost time. Answer, stating wage and experience, S. AND G. PENFOLD, Ltd., Ontario, Canada.

PHOTO ENGRAVER, first-class American wanted at once. J. W. GIVEL, CO., Photo Engravers, Winnipeg, Canada.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

YOUNG MAN, undergraduate, desires situation as a tutor (resident or visiting) in English, French, Mathematics, and Latin. **ALFRED GEORGE BAXNISTER**, Broadleafe, Cowper Gardens, Ranelagh, Dublin, Ireland.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

COMPANION — Educated, experience
young woman desires position as companion

any similar position of trust, good traveler; references exchanged. MISS BELLA

DOES your employer know about The Monitor Free Employment Exchange? Show him Page Two.

Brief News About the State

DORCHESTER.

The Dorchester Social Club of Women this afternoon is entertaining in Colonial hall the presidents and secretaries of neighboring clubs. Miss Georgia A. Bacon, president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, the guest of honor, will address the meeting.

The annual dance of the Richmond S. and A. club will be held this evening in the ballroom of the Winchester Hotel. The program will include papers by Miss Harriet White and Miss Lillian Blackmer.

Members of the Woman's Book Review Club will meet Nov. 12. The program will include papers by Miss Harriet White and Miss Lillian Blackmer.

The Edward Everett statue in the Boston public garden will be moved to its new site in Edward Everett square. The cost of removal will be about \$1100.

The Men's Club of Parkman street church will meet this evening at the church. J. Frank Chase will speak on the "White Slave Traffic."

WAKEFIELD.

General Manager Goff, General Superintendent F. C. Wilkinson and Division Superintendent James O. Ellis of the Boston & Northern Street Railway have asked the selectmen for a conference regarding the relocation of tracks on the Wakefield-Lynn line and the widening of Water street.

William E. Wear, head of the electric and fire alarm departments of the light plant, will go to the Montgomery (Alabama) Light and Power Company next Saturday. Charles E. White, former manager of the local plant, has just been elected general manager at Montgomery.

District No. 10, Pythian Sisters, will hold its annual convention with Wakefield temple, P. S., in Odd Fellows' hall tonight. Lynn temple No. 3 will give a special exhibition drill.

Christian Lantz of the Salem Y. M. C. A. will give an address on "Public Playgrounds" before the Wakefield Auxiliary Nov. 16.

EVERETT.

According to the report of the civil service department at city hall, there were registered for employment with the bureau during the year 145 men and of this number 92 were given employment by the city.

Building Inspector Loring reports that during October there were issued permits for the erection of buildings amounting to \$20,000 and permits for alterations equal to half that amount.

The committee having charge of the organization of a civic league announces speakers as Dr. Melville H. Rogers, vice-president of the United Improvement Association and a director in the Boston 1915 movement; Mayor Charles Bruce, William C. Pree, president of the Roxbury Improvement Association; and former Mayor H. H. Newton. The meeting will be held Nov. 15 in high school hall.

MEDFORD.

At the state election Tuesday 4019 citizens are entitled to vote while the number of assessed polls in the city is 6367.

The executive committee having charge of the recent society circus has paid over \$800 each to the Medford Boys' Union and the Daughters of the American Revolution, the former society to use the money in establishing industrial training courses in connection with its work, and the latter to expend a part of the amount for improving the historic Royall house property.

Junior class of the high school will hold a dance and reception to the upper classmen Dec. 9 in the Neighborhood Club hall.

Medford Club will hold its second gentlemen's night Tuesday when election returns will be received at the club and an entertainment provided.

QUINCY.

Quincy Assembly will be held in Music hall Friday evening, Nov. 25. The committee of arrangements is Mrs. H. J. Gurney, Mrs. H. L. Hunting, Mrs. E. E. Jameson, Mrs. J. H. Johnston, Mrs. Theopolis King, Mrs. F. J. Moore, Miss Maude Macfarlane, Mrs. C. A. Price, Mrs. Henry W. Tirrell and Mrs. W. G. Shaw.

A musical service was held in the Bethany Congregational church Sunday evening. The choir was assisted by Mrs. F. J. Moore and Albert L. Hayden, soloists. The Rev. Dr. E. N. Hardy, the pastor, delivered a brief address.

City council will meet this evening. Woman's Alliance of the Wollaston Unitarian church will be held Wednesday afternoon.

LEXINGTON.

Ladies' bowling tournament at the Old Belfry Club is made up of nine teams, each having three bowlers.

Historical Society will hold a meeting Tuesday evening.

Miss Berry, supervisor of music in the Lexington schools, has formed classes in chorus singing, voice culture and harmony at the high school.

Tuesday afternoon, the Outlook Club will give a social tea in the Old Belfry, city hall.

ABINGTON.

McPherson post 73, G. A. R., will be inspected this evening by Comdr. Seth Hall of the Fletcher Webster post 13 of Brockton.

The annual reunion of the Abington High School Alumni Association will be held in Franklin hall, Dec. 8.

Col. W. B. Arnold of this town has been re-elected president of the Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry Association.

BROCKTON.

Inspecting officer for Fletcher Webster post, U. A. R., at its annual inspection Wednesday evening will be Henry Clarke, commander of Francis J. Guild post of Arlington.

Acacia lodge, I. O. O. F., M. U., will entertain district officers and will confer the purple degree on candidates for several lodges in the district Nov. 16. The committee to receive the district officers consists of Mrs. Mary Thompson, Mrs. Lillian Pierce, Mrs. N. F. Nickett, Mrs. Ena Wolfe, Miss Cora Snow and Mrs. Effie M. Snow.

The committee of arrangements to prepare a suitable program for the observance of the twenty-third anniversary of Mayflower lodge, N. E. O. P., consists of Amos R. Gulliver, the warden; Euclid A. Gingras, Mrs. Josie Hartwell, Miss Elizabeth Chevigny and Mrs. Lizzie Wright. A minstrel show will be one of the features.

A chorus will be formed of members of the Christian Endeavor societies of the city this evening at the first Congregational church. There have been about 50 applications. Mrs. Nellie Evans Packard will be conductor.

REVERE.

A board of trade will be organized here. The temporary committee is: Chairman, Andrew A. Cassassa; secretary, J. A. C. Ludemann; treasurer, Alexander Fraser. The committee to consider plans for a permanent organization is: Chairman and treasurer, Frank D. Lawrence, George F. Atkins, William C. Manning.

George H. Gray, superintendent of the Boston & Northern Street Railway Company, announces that beginning tonight an all-night service will be inaugurated between Boston and Revere Beach, leaving Boston from Adams square surface after midnight. The cars will run through Beach street, Ocean avenue, Revere street to Broadway and return over the same route.

Mrs. L. K. Washburn of the Revere Woman's Club announces that the pupils of the Highland school having the most successful gardens last summer are Ethel Smith, Carl Johnson, Laura Smith, Ralph Shrum, Elsie Webster, Nellie Webster, Phyllis Turner, Edna Radford, Ethel Johnson, Irene Hilton and Eva Sargent.

Officers for the ensuing year will be elected at the meeting of the Revere Cooperative Bank Wednesday evening.

CHELSEA.

Ladies' Aid Society of Mt. Ellingham church will hold a sale at a store on Williams street, Nov. 10, 11, 12. The president, Mrs. Mary F. Oxtun, will be assisted by Mrs. Mary Reed, Mrs. Alice Farnham, Mrs. Sallie Lovett, Mrs. Elvira Chase, Mrs. Gould, Mrs. Tays and others.

Twenty-four large manufacturing concerns have erected new buildings, or extensive additions to their plant, or have moved here from other places since "the fire."

A vespers service was given at the Central Congregational church Sunday afternoon by the quartet and vested choir.

An all day meeting, with luncheon, will be held in the vestry of the Central church, Thursday, by the auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A., to complete the decorations for the coming fair.

At the new public library during October, 2927 names were registered, 9277 books were in circulation, and 591 books were added.

LYNN.

The chicken whale captured by the Nahant life saving crew has been sold to George C. Fitzpatrick of the Jeffries Point Yacht Club.

English high school boys battalion has elected: Major, Edward E. Divan; adjutant, Ralph E. Graham; quartermaster, Stanley C. Thompson; captain company A, Leon E. Hatfield; company B, Robert Wire; company C, Fred C. Childs; company D, Walter V. Howes.

The committee on finance, water board and water supply tonight will consider the state board of health's disapproval of Lynn's mechanical filtration plans.

READING.

Charles H. Nowell, M. E. Brande, W. A. Bancroft, Jesse Morton and Walter K. Badger have been chosen directors of the Citizens Association.

Business Mens and Merchants Association meets tonight to act on several trade questions.

Congregational church has elected: Clerk, Frank W. Pratt; treasurer, J. H. Carleton; deacons for three years, Gilman L. Parker, Frank W. Pratt; deaconess, Mrs. B. F. Hatch; member of church committee, Solomon Davis.

Sixty-six new names have been added to the voting list for Tuesday's election—a total registration of 1355 and a gain of 22 over last year.

SALEM.

An effort will be made at the next meeting of the board of aldermen to get the city council to adopt the provisions of the smoke-nuisance act.

The water board has published an order forbidding the use of hand hose for street and lawn sprinkling, window washing, etc., and warning against all waste.

Salem Bar Association has elected: President, William D. Chapple; vice-president, Joseph F. Quinn; secretary, Daniel C. Manning; treasurer, Oscar E. Jackson; executive committee, M. L. Sullivan, Salem; George B. Sears, Danvers; Moses S. Case, Marblehead; S. Howard Donnell, Peabody; Thomas O. Jenkins, Salem; Guy C. Richards, Beverly, and A. Preston Chase, Danvers.

NEEDHAM.

The Rev. John D. Waldron will address the Men's Club of the Congregational church Tuesday evening on "Life in Hawaii," where he spent several years.

Vespers services were resumed at the First Parish church Sunday evening. The Rev. W. W. Peck, a former pastor, was the speaker and Miss Adah G. Fuller, contralto, was the soloist.

Needham Heights W. C. T. U. will meet with Mrs. J. G. A. Carter, Alfreton road, Tuesday afternoon and will be addressed by Mrs. A. J. Rolfe of Concord.

PEABODY.

Peabody is to have its share of the contemplated improvements announced by the Boston & Maine railroad. The local freight yard will be enlarged by taking in the land back of Wallis street and the Peabody Institute.

The special committee on water supply has investigated the proposal to secure a supply from the metropolitan water board, making a connection at Melrose and delivering the supply either at Sun-tang lake, Lynnfield, or Spring and Browns ponds, Peabody. The total cost figures up to about \$925,000, however, and this sum is stated to be prohibitive.

RANDOLPH.

Ladies Sewing Circle of the First Baptist church will hold an entertainment Nov. 16. An address will be given by Dr. C. C. Farnham. A musical program will also be rendered.

New quarters for the postoffice are expected to be ready for occupancy about Dec. 1.

Randolph will be represented by a basketball team this season. Last year the local team was one of the best in this section.

WINTHROP.

Equal Suffrage League has elected: Chairman, Mrs. Jessie L. Leonard; secretary, Miss Sara Schryver; assistant secretary, Miss Alice M. Downs; treasurer, Mrs. Fannie E. Jacobs.

Woman's Missionary Auxiliary of the Union Congregational church will meet with Mrs. Edward S. Snow of Cottage avenue, Tuesday afternoon. The Ladies' Aid Society of this church will meet Thursday afternoon.

The first special lecture in the cooking class, under the auspices of the Winthrop Woman's Club, will be given in Social hall, Wednesday afternoon on "The Thanksgiving Dinner."

It is understood that ticket offices are to be placed in the new Battery station and at the Thornton and Ingalls station.

MALDEN.

Resolute Rebekah lodge will hold its annual rollcall Nov. 18 with the noble grand, Mrs. D. E. Kelley, in charge.

The final Republican rally will be held tonight in Odd Fellows hall.

Election returns will be received in the Kenwood clubhouse Tuesday evening, and the first of the interclub bowling games will be held the same evening.

The W. C. T. U. is holding its first fall meeting this afternoon at the home of the secretary, Mrs. D. P. Corey, 2 Berkeley street.

Pythian Sisters of Maplewood will open their bazaar in Pythian hall, Maplewood square, this evening.

HYDE PARK.

The first match of the Inter-Association Bowling League will be rolled this evening between the East Milton and local Y. M. C. A. teams.

Current Events Club Shakespeare class meets this afternoon at 31 Dell avenue.

Congregational Young Ladies' Missionary Society will hold a Thanksgiving meeting with Mrs. Herbert A. Hayward, 145 Dana avenue, this evening.

Baptist Belfry Club meets this evening.

The Unitarian Woman's Alliance met this morning and the Young People's Religious Union holds a social this evening.

ROXBURY.

Elm Hill Shakespeare Club of Roxbury will open its sixteenth season with a meeting at the home of Wilfred A. French, 59 Crawford street, Monday evening, Nov. 14, when "A Winter's Tale" will be read.

State Forester Frank William Rane will lecture before the Women in Council of Roxbury at the home of Mrs. G. W. Fuller Tuesday afternoon on "Practical Forestry." The lecture will be illustrated by stereopticon.

WHITMAN.

Webster lodge I. O. O. F. of this town will pay a fraternal visit to Electric lodge of Brockton Tuesday evening.

Nantuxet Tribe of Red Men will entertain visitors from the Rockland and Plymouth tribes at the local wigwam this evening.

The polls will be opened Tuesday morning at 6 o'clock.

The Congregational church fiscal year begins today. Frank Padelford has assumed his duties as superintendent of the Sunday school.

ROCKLAND.

Woman's auxiliary of the Board of Missions will meet Wednesday evening with Mrs. Eliot F. Denham, South Union street.

Young Matrons Club is being entertained this afternoon by Mrs. James H. Hunt at her home on Crescent street.

Home Circle of the Congregational church will present "Scenes in the Union Station" at the Rockland opera house Monday evening.

The polls will open Tuesday morning at 5:45 o'clock.

Classified Advertisements

RATES—One insertion, 12 cents a line, three or more insertions, 10 cents a line. Telephone your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising.

REAL ESTATE

FOR BARGAINS

IN HOMES and investments in all parts of Dorchester, see S. E. PARSONS, 740 Dudley st.

REAL ESTATE—CHICAGO

FOR SALE—Six-room house, modern; electricity; 50x11 ft. lot; bargain. Address F. O. box 281, Park Ridge, Ill.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET—On Newbury st., house of 14 rooms. In fine order; hot water heat. VILES & SMITH, 11 Pemberton sq.

ROOMS—NEW YORK

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 371 (7th st.). Single and double rooms; table board; dining room top floor; elevator service. A. K. DICK.

31ST ST., 39 EAST, NEW YORK, near Madison ave.—Rooms, single or en suite; home cooking. MRS. D. E. TUTTILL.

ROOMS—STATEN ISLAND, N. Y. STATEN ISLAND—Two desirable furnished rooms; private house; all improvements; near 5th min. of Manhattan; \$20 per mo. for both; will let separately. ARCHIBALD C. FOSS, 39 E. 42d st., New York city.

ROOMS—CHICAGO

TO LADY EMPLOYED—Large front room; strictly modern; private family; near Union exp. station. Phone Edgewater 505. N. B. KILPATRICK, 912 Leiland ave.

1616 E. 53TH ST.—Furnished rooms for rent; modern; near J. C. Ex. surface line and Lake. Call evenings. Apartment 1.

KENWOOD—1108 E. 42d pl., Apt. 1—Front room; home cooking; helpful environment for student. Drexel 1723.

3912 LAKE AVE., Apt. 1—Rooms with board in modern house; good home cooking. Phone Aldine 911.

BOARD—NEW YORK

REFINED FAMILY near N. York would take entire charge of child for year. E. B. 2022 Metropolitan bldg., N. Y.

FALL AND WINTER BOARD

HILLCREST FARM 28 miles from Boston; tel. garage, electric heating, lights, open fire, swimming pool; fresh milk, butter and eggs; gunners accommodated; terms reasonable for fall and winter.

R. F. D. No. 1, ROCKLAND, MASS.

ARLINGTON.

Ida F. Butler, Rebekah lodge, 152, will meet in the Bethel lodge room, Bank building, this evening at 8 o'clock.

Arlington Boat Club will meet this evening.

Castle Avalon, Knights of King Arthur, will meet in the parish house, 74 Pleasant street, this evening.

Election officers are as follows: Edgar Crosby, H. A. Freeman, J. J. Duffy, A. L. Brigham, F. Y. Wellington, Henry K. Brown, F. B. Records, Jr., W. E. Buntin, G. H. Pierce, C. P. Ladd, Jr., Thomas A. Smith, F. F. Russell, William D. Grannan, J. M. Mead, G. C. Tewksbury, D. W. O'Brien, J. J. Mahoney, D. M. Daley, J. W. Power, F. A. O'Brien.

Officers of Arlington Cooperative Bank are: President, Warren A. Pierce; secretary, Charles H. Stearns; treasurer, O. W. Whittemore.

MARBLEHEAD.

Operations on the new \$50,000 causeway between the Neck and town proper are nearly two thirds completed.

A special town meeting has been called for Nov. 18 to take action on reconstructing the town's lighting plant and to improve the water extension service.

A public service of thanksgiving for deliverance from fire on the occasion of the threatened conflagration of Oct. 2 was held Sunday at St. Michael's church, conducted by the Rev. W. M. Partridge, rector of the church. Special seats were reserved for the board of selectmen, members of the local fire department and the chiefs of departments from other towns and cities that rendered welcome aid on the night of the fire.

There was a large attendance and a liberal sum was subscribed for the Marblehead firemen's relief fund.

EASTON.

The Rev. Joel Metcalf of Taunton will be the principal speaker at a neighborhood meeting of the Woman's Alliance at the Unity church in Eastondale Nov. 16.

The senior class of the Oliver Ames high school at North Easton is arranging a dance in Ames Memorial hall for Nov. 18.

Mrs. Guilford De Witt has been appointed chairman of a committee to arrange for a supper in the Baptist church at North Easton Nov. 16.

Mrs. Oliver Ames and Mrs. F. Lothrop Ames are members of the committee to form the new skating club in Boston.

WEYMOUTH.

Reynolds W. R. C. will hold a supper and entertainment in Grand Army hall Tuesday evening.

The degree staff of Steadfast Rebekah lodge, I. O. O. F., holds a party in Odd Fellows hall this afternoon.

The annual fair of the First Methodist Episcopal church will be held in the vestry Wednesday and Thursday evenings.

The Weymouth Agricultural and Industrial Society will hold its annual meeting in Clapps hall Thursday evening.

Third Universalist church has received \$1000 by the will of William T. Shaw.

NORWELL.

Arts and Crafts Society will hold a party in its rooms Friday evening.

Ladies Sewing Circle of the Universalist church will hold its annual fair in Union hall at Assinippi Wednesday afternoon and evening.

ROOMS

BACK BAY, ST. BOTOLPH ST., 34 Large sunny rm.; will accommodate two; 4 min. B. B. station; tourists accommodated. Tourists accommodated.

BACK BAY, ST. BOTOLPH ST., 109, near Mass. and Huntington ave. Tourists accommodated.

BUREAU OF ROOMS and boarding places in city and suburbs, flats free; call or write. BOSTON RENTING CO., 175 Tremont st., Boston.

COMMONWEALTH HOTEL, Inc. BEACON HILL—Rooms with hot water, shower baths, \$8 to \$8 per week; rooms, private bath, \$10 to \$12; transient \$1 per day and up; dining room, a la carte; temperance hotel.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 88—Front suite of 2 large furnished rooms; private bath connected; priv. house; furnished. Apply to J. D. 589, Monitor Office.

MARLBORO ST., 394. Large sunny, well fur. rms. en suite or singly; bay windows, open fireplace; all modern conveniences.

MASS. AVE., near Falmouth—Newly furnished front room to let; gentlemen preferred. Apply to D. 589, Monitor Office.

NEWBURY ST., 208—For men, room and board; all home comforts; drawing room with piano always open to guests. Tel. 3877-2 Back Bay.

ST. BOTOLPH ST., 136, Boston—Newly fur. rooms in priv. boarding house; some with h. and c. water; references exchanged.

WANTED FIRST-CLASS ROOMS and boarding places, city and suburbs; call or write. BOSTON RENTING CO., 175 Tremont st.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS ADAMS & SWETT CO. Established 1856. CARPET CLEANING, CURTAIN CLEANING, NAPOLEON CLEANING.

130 Kemble Street, Roxbury Telephone Box 1071 and 1290. Price Lists and Estimates Furnished.

R. KRAT—Cleaning, Pressing, Repairing, etc., for ladies and gentlemen; careful work; prices reasonable. 2046 S. Homan ave., Chicago, Ill.

LAWYERS WILLIAM WYDDOLETTE HALL, BARRISTER, TORONTO, CANADA. 236 Confederation Life Building.

ELIJAH C. WOOD, Attorney and Counselor at Law, 204-206 Piper building, Baltimore.

FREDERICK B. BANGS, LAWYER, 522 First National Bank Bldg., Chicago.

DENTISTRY DR. T. ELHANAN POWELL, DENTIST, Suite 904 Masonic Temple, Chicago.

In Shops of Those Who Advertise With Us

With the opera upon us, not more than a few hours away, and dinners beforehand and supper afterward, there may be something of a scramble today to get the last things so necessary to the success of one's appearance. Even frocks may have to be purchased. There are always reasons why even the most foresighted may be caught unprepared, making it obligatory to do important shopping at the last moment. To such as these the offerings made by the stores today will be especially interesting, but every woman will find much to attract her in the things put out by the stores this week. Gowns, wraps and fancy tailored suits and costumes, things that are especially suitable to the social season now opening, are the ones that are being featured.

A great sale of gowns, suits, coats and wraps opens this morning at Chandler & Co.'s store on Tremont street near West. It is one of those unusual sales where extraordinarily good things can be bought at extraordinarily low prices. For instance, an elaborate evening costume or, handsome afternoon gown, an exquisite wrap for dressy street wear, or an opera coat, valued all the way up to \$150 can be bought for \$45. Not quite such costly ones can be had for \$35 and \$25. There are 87 pieces in all, divided into three groups at the foregoing prices. Many of them are imported models and the others were made in the workrooms of one of the best manufacturers in New York city. All of them are the latest styles, some not over two weeks old. This firm makes a practice of closing out all goods on hand at this season of the year and Chandler & Co. secured the lot at a price so low they can offer them to their trade at these remarkable figures. They expect to sell them all in a single day.

They are putting on sale also a number of imported French model hats for \$10, \$15, \$20 and \$25.

A special offering of opera, dinner and reception gowns is being made by L. P. Hollander & Co. They have many beautiful dresses just made up from their Paris models at prices within the \$100 mark. There are still more elaborate ones reaching as high as any one would care to go. This department of the store has been made a very popular one. Women of good taste can be assured of finding there the correct thing.

Those who wish to select their own materials will find an exceptionally beautiful display in the silk department. All the newest textures from the heavy brocades to the finest tissues, and in the latest and most varied designs are there at greatly reduced prices.

A special sale of black silks is being held by R. H. Stearns & Co. A feature of the sale is that all are guaranteed and marked at a reduction of one-third or more. There are crepe de chenes, satins for coats and suits, taffetas, satins for gowns, peau de cygne, peau de soie,

THE HOME FORUM

THE COST OF LIVING

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE offers a simple solution to every problem in life. It teaches that God, Spirit, is the only Life; that life is therefore spiritual, not material. As man gains more of this scientific understanding of life his conditions begin visibly to improve. Christian Science renders possible the obedience to the Master's injunction that we take no undue thought as to what we shall eat or drink or wear. This may seem very visionary and impractical to the beginner, but as he grasps a little more of this teaching he finds that it is an actual fact, that as he seeks "first the kingdom of God, and His righteousness," all these things are added.

From the earliest times men have speculated and theorized concerning life. In these speculations, however, they have usually quite overlooked the vital point Christ Jesus emphasized in these words, "This is life eternal, that they might know Thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom Thou hast sent." But, one may say, "the Master's words do not apply to our present life, but to our future state." Christian Science dispels this misunderstanding of life. It shows the true nature of life, and shows that it is not a future state, but a present reality. It is evident that, since life is here now, it is not a future state, but a present reality. It is evident that, since life is here now, it is not a future state, but a present reality.

It is evident that, since life is here now, it is not a future state, but a present reality. It is evident that, since life is here now, it is not a future state, but a present reality. It is evident that, since life is here now, it is not a future state, but a present reality.

all that he hath, he cannot be my disciple."

The student of Christian Science learns that the price he must pay for the true idea of life is the yielding up of his wrong sense of life. This is the cost of true living. It never fluctuates, as the rule is unalterable; but, of course, the student's ability to meet his payments increases as he progresses spiritually. As he forsakes his material thoughts he finds these replaced by rich spiritual ideas, which bring him a large measure of peace and harmony, exemplifying Paul's words, "To be spiritually minded is life and peace."

The student's willingness to meet the spiritual demands made upon him is fully tested. Everything that material sense declares is directly opposed to that which spiritual sense unequivocally proves. The effort to demonstrate at every point the supremacy of the Spirit over the flesh constitutes his cross-bearing, and he who has felt the healing touch of Christian Science and experienced the blessings which crown his efforts to obey its behests submits to his discipline joyfully. This very attitude lightens his burden, because it indicates a clear recognition of the reward of obedience in spite of the seeming difficulties which beset his mental journey from the material sense of life to the spiritual.

In the ordinary affairs of daily life a business man can usually discern that which is most worthy of his best effort. Today thousands of successful business men, who have had ample opportunity to judge between the value of material gain and that of spiritual gain, and have become thoroughly convinced of the transient and unsatisfactory character of material things, and the permanent and wholly satisfying nature of spiritual things, have turned their attention to the more desirable pursuit of exchanging "the objects of sense for the ideas of Soul" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, by Mary Baker Eddy, p. 289).

Keeping Track of Soldiers

We hear much of the perfection of military organization abroad, but it is doubtful whether any foreign war office follows with an accuracy greater than that displayed by our own war department the movements of its officers. The following is an interesting case in point:

A young army officer who has seen service in this country and in the East was once with a small scouting party in Arizona. After two weeks in the desert his squad came to the railway near a small station. Within 10 minutes a telegram from Washington was brought to him by the station agent. It asked if the officer wished to be transferred to one of the new artillery regiments then forming.

He answered by telegraph that he would be glad to enter either of them. Then with his squad he set off again across the desert.

It was six days later when they again struck the railway, this time 80 miles from the point at which they had previously crossed it, but the officer's reply from the war department was awaiting him. It had been telegraphed to every station within 200 miles.

A more striking instance of accuracy occurred after the same officer's transfer to the East. He was traveling home on leave and, as the regulations require, he had notified the department of the day, hour and probable route of his journey. After he had been on the train for eight hours at a small station the porter entered with a telegram asking if any one of his name was present. On opening the telegram the officer found that it ordered him to detached duty.

Exactness of detail could not be carried much farther.—New York Herald.

Colors That Fade

Addressing the students at the Royal Academy school, Burlington House, Sir Alfred Church remarked that he did not suppose if Sir Joshua Reynolds were here today he would be at all satisfied with the chemical verdicts which were pronounced upon some of the pigments which he used for some years, for unfortunately there was in some of them an element of decay, and certain of them had hardly left a trace in some of his most beautiful portraits. In old illuminated manuscripts which had been long preserved in darkness it was found that on exposure to a strong light the colors began to take on a dull and grayish look. In a great many works at the National gallery ultra-marine, and in some cases vermilion, had preserved their color unchanged, while all yellow lakes, crimson and cochineal lakes had become more or less browned by exposure to strong daylight.

Might Be

Mrs. Neighbors—They tell me your son is on the college football eleven?
Mrs. Malaprop—Yes, indeed!
Mrs. Neighbors—Do you know what position he plays?
Mrs. Malaprop—I'm not sure, but I think he's one of the drawbacks.—Chicago News.

SOME ASPECTS OF THE ART OF ILLUMINATING

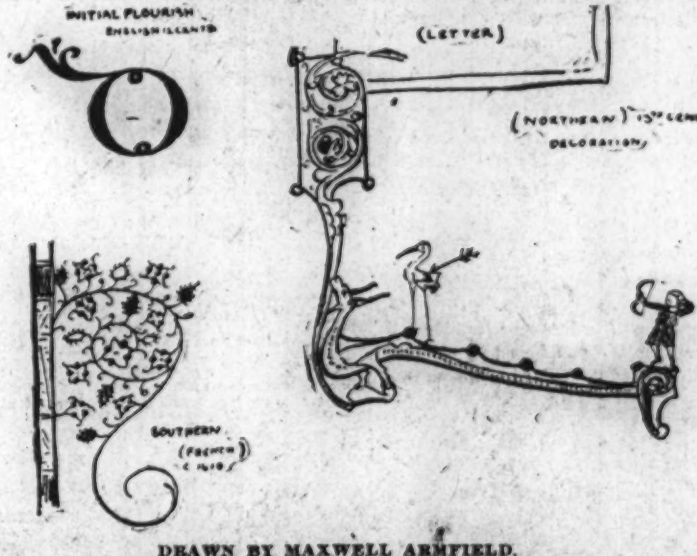
And the decoration of books.

By Maxwell Armfield.

AS IS well known the letters of our alphabet have been evolved from primitive picture writing by the rapidity of its representation and the exigencies of the material used, whether a stick in wet clay or a metal point on horn. The art of illumination, however, is very different from this early picture-writing, being actuated by quite another impulse. Its mission is not so much to state facts as to show their relation to others.

When letters and grammar had been to some extent systematized and man could state more or less accurately facts that would be ambiguous in a summary drawing, he began instinctively to feel the simple statement incomplete and that the merest scrawl of a picture conveyed something that no set of geometric symbols could begin to hint at. It is as though, the existence of a fact made provable intellectually, it needed also to be demonstrated visibly before it could be said to live; it had to be shown in terms of everyday experience before being thoroughly complete as an idea in the reader's consciousness. Accordingly we can trace (clearly for instance in European scripts of the middle ages) the gradual breaking out of this desire for complete expression, until it reaches an elaboration too complete for its particular purpose and is choked by its own growth.

Decoration begins naturally with the flourish which the scribe gives to his initial letter (fig. 1). The serif or finishing in straight letters forming a convenient spring-board; this flourish soon develops into a spray of leaves or some quaint suggestion of animal life. (fig. 2). It is possible that much of the grotesquery of the medieval animal may have arisen from such a beginning. At first the delight of the scribe at his freedom from the constraint of dia-



gram is so great that, forgetting the object of his work, he allows his pen to run away with him; but even these early examples of illumination are surprisingly good instances of the fact that so long as the craftsman is sound, meaning, less art cannot be produced, for these grotesque patterns are full of the most intimate mental history. The involved weaving of many of the northern patterns and the obvious delight shown in combats between hawk and serpent or fox and bird reflect a crude awakening in mankind to the fact of the conquest of the animal nature by a higher form of intelligence, although this may be obscured to the casual glance by the mesh of mysterious superstitions, the involved weaving of the threads, in which mankind was shrouded.

The southern illustrations of this period, however, reflect a very different state of mind, being concerned almost entirely with the representation of flowers and leaves with occasional insects or small birds among them, indicating

a much more tranquil condition and a certain aloofness from the life of the time. This is what we should expect from the knowledge possessed of the period, for although the monasteries of the north were as instrumental in preserving books and in the advancement of culture as those of the south, they seem to have been more closely in touch with the common interests of humanity. Soon, the scribe regains conscious control of himself, however, and the idea of which he is writing begins to influence his embellishments and at this period the art reaches its fullest expression. As with other arts in the past, that of illumination sank back into decadence through the importance and conceit of the artists.

In the case of books, the subject matter must always be the important part which may be unfolded and illuminated

Not for Good

There are many reasons for a girl's giving up office work, but one mentioned by a writer in Brooklyn Life in the following story is perhaps the most effective that could be invented.

"Miss Smith is going away," said one of the stenographers to another. "Is she leaving for good?"

"No, not for good. For better or for worse."—Youths Companion.

From "The Courtin'"

The wa'n't logs shot sparkles out, Towards the postie, bless her, And little flames danced all about, The chiny on the dresser. The very room, coz she was in, Seemed warm from floor to ceilin', An' she looked full er soy agin Ez the apples she was peelin'.

"Twas kin' o' kingdom-come to look On such a blessed cretur; A dogrose blushin' to a brook Ain't modest er sweeter."

—Lowell.

At Ellis Island

That account of President Taft's visit to the Ellis island immigration station makes pleasant reading. The President, it appears, attended the hearing of appeals entered by aliens who had been refused admission in the first instance. It is related, too, that he exerted his good offices in behalf of more than one immigrant who stood in danger of deportation for more or less technical reasons. As a result of this visit, it is added, the President will recommend several changes in the present immigration laws, and hopes thus to aid in protecting the interests of both this country and those who seek to come here.—San Diego Union.

I dreamed in a dream I saw a city invincible to the attacks of the whole of the rest of the earth, I dreamed that was the new city of Friends, Nothing was greater there than the quality of robust love, it led the rest, It was seen every hour in the actions of the men of that city, And in all their looks and words.

—Walt Whitman.

A WOMAN'S MAGAZINE

THE Woman's Era is a magazine published in New Orleans which announces itself "a magazine of inspiration for the modern woman." A list of the contents in the sixth number of the first volume (September, 1910) shows the purpose and scope of the new publication.

"The Old and the New Art Education" by Emma M. Church, director of the Chicago School of Applied and Nor-

Baseball Forty Years Ago

There was a time when the people were not wild over baseball, but it was before baseball was invented, and that means a great many years ago. In the early athletic records of Chicago cricket precedes the present national sport. The tribe of baseball fans appeared, however, before the civil war. During that struggle there was, of course, a check on professional sports of all kinds, but with the coming of peace there was a great revival. Here is a bit of local history dated September, 1870:

"Chicago White Stockings, having defeated the Red Stockings of Cincinnati at that city, received an ovation from 100,000 people on their return home and were tendered a banquet at the Briggs house."

The town had about 300,000 inhabitants at the time, so that if the ovation was up to the reports about one third of the people turned out to meet the conquering heroes.

Verily there were fans in those days. Can we beat them now?—Chicago Inter Ocean.

The Quantitative Theory

"For goodness sake, John, how long did you boil these eggs?"

"Just as long as you told me to, my dear."

"Impossible! They're hard as bricks."

"I boiled them just 12 minutes."

"Twelve? Why, I told you that three minutes was long enough for an egg!"

"Yes, dear—but I boiled four of them."

—Toledo Blade.

Far other aims his heart had learned to prize, More bent to raise the wretched than to rise; His house was known to all the vagrant train. He chid their wanderings but relieved their pain. Careless their merits or their faults to scan, His pity gave ere charity began.

It is the peculiar quality and character of an undisciplined man and a man of the world, to expect no advantage and to apprehend no mischief from himself, but all from objects without him. Whereas the philosopher, quite contrary, looks only inward, and apprehends no good or evil can happen to him, but from himself alone.—Epictetus.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Making Colors

"Which of the three balls do you think looks prettiest side by side?" asks mother. Nelly and Ned are playing with some red, yellow and blue balls.

Nelly put down a blue one next the red, then tries a yellow, and decides for the blue next the red.

"If we mixed the color of the red and blue balls, what color would we have?"

But Nelly doesn't know, and Ned apparently pays no attention.

"Anyhow, I don't see how you can mix balls' colors," says five-year-old Nelly. Ned also looks up from his bouncing ball and echoes scornfully, "Can't mix balls."

But mother isn't discouraged. She explains carefully that she doesn't intend to mix the balls, but the colors. "If you mix blue and red you will have violet, the color of the purple violet blossoms that we find in the grass in the spring."

"I wish we could do it and see," says Nelly wistfully.

"Very well, we will," answers mother. She produces a box of colored crayons,

which may be bought for a few cents, and some pieces of moderately rough paper, that is, with grain enough to "take" the crayons smoothly.

Then with one of Ned's small blocks, or a large spool as a guide, she marks three spaces with a black lead pencil, side by side, on the paper. Then she shows the children a red and blue crayon.

"Now, Nelly, take the blue crayon and fill in the first space carefully." Perhaps mother will have to do the first one herself. She will certainly have to guide Ned's chubby fingers as he fills in his space with red.

Then Nelly must fill the third space with blue and carefully go over it, making her strokes in the opposite direction, with the red. If this is properly done, and mother has been careful in her selection of the crayons the result will be a true violet.

It may take some time for the little ones to learn to make their squares carefully and neatly, and put on the colors smoothly, but let them try again and again until they do, and Nelly looks up from her paper to exclaim delightedly, "Why, it's purple, just like the purple ball. Blue and red do make purple, don't they, mother?"—Sacramento Union.

PICTURE PUZZLE



A word used around election time.

ANSWER TO SATURDAY'S PUZZLE. Primal acoustic: Indian. Cross-words: Ivory, neigh, drink, India, arbor, nouns.

Be it said to ex-King Manuel's credit that he was possessed of as much statesmanship as the average boy of 20.—Kansas City Star.

Promise of Arizona

Arizona is not exclusively a mining state. There are already some 500,000 acres of land under irrigation. The largest tract of this land is in Salt River valley, of which Phoenix is the center. This land is now selling at \$200 and \$300 an acre, and is an excellent investment at those prices. The Arizona oranges are the first on the eastern market and bring prices that are far ahead of those from either Florida or California. Last year Salt River valley shipped 125 carloads of cantaloupes to the eastern markets, these bringing fancy prices because of quality and the first call in the early market.

Fruits, sugar beets, grain and many other crops are important to Arizona, but the crop of them all is alfalfa. Here is the yield so prodigious as to be beyond the belief of the eastern farmer. When it is said that two tons to the acre are grown and that six crops are cut in a year, making a yield of 12 tons to the acre of the best hay in the world, the figures sound unreal. But this estimate is decidedly conservative. The hay brings from \$10 to \$15 a ton. The returns are such that the land is cheap at \$300 an acre. The result of this possibility of large returns from the land leads to the cutting up of the tracts into very small farms, and, therefore, a densely settled community. In the end these irrigated lands will be cut up into 10 and 20 acre tracts, with a home on each one, and these valleys will be almost continuous villages, with all the advantages that such conditions carry with them and the elimination of that isolation that is the bane of farm life.—Leslie's Magazine.

Four-Year-Old Singer

Mary Slaymaker, the 12-year-old child who won the prize at the amateur carnival for singers at the Halborn Empire, is not the only child singer who has recently achieved public success. An Express reader writes to call attention to Baby Watkins, aged four, of Ferndale, who made her debut at the Picture Palace, Ferndale, and after successfully singing against more than 30 other competitors, received £2 10s. for a week's engagement. The child has had many other engagements since, and is now a popular little favorite in Wales.—London Standard.

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Mary Baker Eddy

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ARCHIBALD McLELLAN, Editor-in-Chief. ALEXANDER DODDS, Managing Editor.

All communications pertaining to the conduct of this paper and articles for publication must be addressed to the Managing Editor.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, November 7, 1910.

Some of the Issues Tomorrow

THIS is a great country and its political interests are as varied as its industrial and social. There are, it is true, some states and some men and some questions which are more important than others, and which stand out more prominently than others in the great contest to be decided at the polls tomorrow; but let not any of us fall into the error of assuming that the state we live in, the men we are most concerned about or the questions that monopolize our thoughts have the same engrossing interest for the rest of Americans.

While the issue in New York is Theodore Roosevelt, and the issue in Ohio is the Taft administration, and the issue in Indiana is Albert J. Beveridge, and the issue in Massachusetts is largely that of overturning conditions in the state which have long been recognized as a safeguarding offset to conditions in the metropolis, and while the issue in Kansas is insurgency, and the issue in Iowa is radical progressivism, other states are giving considerable thought to other things.

For instance, three states, Oklahoma, South Dakota and Washington, will vote tomorrow on the question of granting suffrage to women. Oregon will vote on a constitutional amendment granting suffrage to all taxpayers regardless of sex. In addition, Oregon is going to vote on thirty-two initiative and referendum measures. One of these is on liquor prohibition, and one provides for direct primaries. A novel proposition in this state is that of allowing three fourths of a jury to decide civic cases.

In Wisconsin the people will vote on practical conservation; that is, they will decide whether the state shall make annual appropriations hereafter for acquiring, preserving and developing water power and forests. In Minnesota a vote will be taken on a proposed constitutional amendment exempting from taxation lands of private persons to be used for purposes of reforestation. No more important question than this is before the people of any state. Illinois will vote for a constitutional initiative and referendum proposition, for the enactment of a state-wide civil service law, and for the enactment of a corrupt practices act. Iowa will vote on the question of holding a constitutional convention.

In every one of the middle western, mountain and Pacific states important local issues are to be decided tomorrow. Some of these overshadow issues that are purely political. They have to do mainly with conservation, with development of natural resources, with the constructive work incident to commonwealth building. The states of the South, too, are very much occupied with their own affairs, educational, agricultural, industrial.

A conclusion to be drawn from all this is that the future of the nation does not rest with the decision of the voters in any one quarter or on any point of policy. Nearly all adults among the ninety-odd millions of inhabitants of the United States will be greatly interested, of course, in the news from those states which are regarded as political storm centers, but it may be well to remember that in all states and in all contests the interest of the individual voter in Tuesday's results ought to begin with the conscientious casting of his own ballot.

If you were thoroughly convinced that because John Jones or Jack Smith found it more expensive to live in the city than to do the same thing in the country, would you declare the tariff responsible for such a condition of affairs and expect the Governor to make it different?

Travels of a Crown Prince

AT THE moment when Emperor William at Potsdam presented five of his sturdy sons to the Czar and the Czarina, the heir to the German throne was on his way to the far east. There, for the next few months, many interesting sights will come to the notice of Crown Prince Frederick William. Contrary to precedent, the meeting of the rulers of Russia and Germany at the present time is not considered of political consequence. It was a friendly call on the part of Nicholas, and the omission of the usual formality of having the respective ministers of foreign affairs in attendance robbed the meeting of its international significance.

In the matter of Crown Prince Frederick's travels, the itinerary is sufficiently elaborate to justify the guess that Emperor William some time ago outlined what effect the presence of his eldest son might have in the lands now making ready to receive him. As part of a royal education, travel lays a foundation far-reaching in its effect when the duty of ruling a nation becomes imperative. It is to be noted in the present instance, however, that the program of the journey does not indicate that Frederick William is to traverse republican territories. This, of course, is merely incidental. Paris is, doubtless, almost as well known to the German crown prince as is his own Berlin. But it would have added immensely to the American interest in Frederick William's foreign travels had he included the United States in his present tour. As he is to return home by the way of Siberia it evidently was not the intention to make of his travels a round-the-world journey.

Whatever instruction the father imparted to his son before the departure, there can be no doubt that Emperor William pressed home on the royal heir the importance of being wide awake. The European checkerboard at the present moment is in the hands of players that may move the pieces to most surprising positions. The far eastern situation depends not a little on what the powers have in mind. China is stretching herself after her sleep of centuries; but the modern garments that the empire will put on have to be fashioned according to the styles of Berlin, St. Petersburg, London, Vienna. Even the United States will have something to say about the newer China. Crown Prince Frederick will take care that in so far as German prestige in the east may depend on him and what he does, the Chinese shall receive no wrong impression. As in Peking, so in Tokio, he will carry the message of good will to those in power. His popularity at home is a promise that when among the foreign people the crown prince will join heartily in the festivities that may be made for him. Like his august parent the young man believes fully in representative government. The breaking up

of the notorious Von Eulenberg clique was due to his efforts. His straightforwardness has won the admiration of all classes. On the eve of the assembling of the Chinese Parliament, as it were, no better time could have been chosen for sending him to the east.

The perplexing Persian situation will come to his attention when the crown prince visits India. Germany is not overmuch pleased by what has happened in Persia during the past few days, and diplomacy will be kept busy explaining why England took the initiative in landing troops in the country of the Shah. On his return from India, Crown Prince Frederick should be able to inform the Emperor more intimately as to the exact state of affairs in the land that rumor has it is to be divided among the powers.

The crown prince will not visit the Philippines. Americans in the islands would have welcomed him, but perhaps at a later period the Emperor may choose to send his son on an even more extended tour that might take him across the western continent. Should such prove the case, the reception tendered his uncle, Prince Henry of Prussia, when in the United States, would be guarantee of a royal welcome for the heir to the German throne.

AN AUTOMATIC machine has been invented that will prepare for cooking 3600 fish every hour. This is somewhat faster even than the old-time reminiscent fisherman has ever caught them.

THE fair inference to be drawn from Postmaster-General Hitchcock's statement with regard to the increase of the postal rate on pure advertising matter is that he desires to draw more revenue from one direction that more may be expended, and for the benefit of the whole people, in another. He utterly repudiates any sympathy with the idea of placing a higher tax than is absolutely necessary upon reading matter. "Any increase thus applied," he says, "will place a special burden on a large number of second-class publications, such as educational and religious periodicals, which derive little or no profit from advertising."

The government, as he truthfully says, cannot afford to discourage the widest possible circulation of good reading matter. He therefore favors a continuance of the present postage rate of one cent a pound, and recommends that the proposed increase be applied only to magazine advertising matter. It is explained that he does not include newspapers in his recommendation "because they are chiefly of local distribution and do not employ the mails in any such manner as the widely circulating magazines."

It would be impossible for Secretary Hitchcock to hit upon any plan of adjustment making for the elimination of the deficit in his department, the creation of a surplus and the general extension and improvement of the postal service, which would not be objectionable in some quarters. The most that can be expected of him is that he shall inaugurate and cling to a program which will swing the postal service into line with every other advancing public utility. Soon there will be postal savings banks. Soon there will be an American parcels post. Next may come 1 cent postage. Then, if all shall be taxed in accordance with the benefits they obtain, the publishers of periodicals, as well as the publishers of newspapers, will be granted lower pound rates than those now prevailing.

The point is that under the present method of dealing with printed matter certain interests are getting a great deal more and others a great deal less in the way of postal benefits than they are entitled to. Hence the need of a readjustment.

PERHAPS Mr. Foss would be willing to retire from the Massachusetts governorship contest if he could be assured that reciprocity's chances for success thereby would be improved.

Estimates on the New York Vote

IF THE pre-election estimates of political campaign managers have greatly shrunk in value of late years it is due altogether to the fact that they are made rather with the view of affecting the vote, by encouraging one party or discouraging the other, than with a view to accuracy of statement. As all newspaper readers know, some of the managerial estimates with regard to results in city, state and nation, are so far from the mark as to be ridiculous. They leave the impression somehow that managing politicians in these days are not as efficient as they used to be. While political predictions have always been risky and seldom dependable, it is, nevertheless, a fact that many of the campaign managers of a few years ago came within measurable distance of forecasting the vote. They were able to speak intelligently, at least, of the indications, and they were able to give out information upon which the well-informed citizen could base conclusions.

In New York at present we find the Republican managers placing the plurality for Stimson at from 20,000 to 30,000, and the Democratic managers placing the plurality for Dix at from 60,000 to 150,000. Such estimates, of course, are not really estimates at all. They cannot be based upon canvasses properly made; they cannot be made upon reliable reports of public sentiment. They are simply extravagant guesses.

This sort of political management is not educational. It has no real interest, even if it does not encourage general looseness of statement and a popular idea that it is unnecessary to be careful about anything in politics. There may have been a time when the "claim-everything" cry in politics carried some weight, influenced some voters, possibly it does so now; but right-minded citizens in all parties should protest against its continuance and aid in putting a stop to it.

A public that is honestly trying to solve its political problems wisely has a right to insist that even in the minor matters of political management the campaign shall be kept free from whatever is perfervid and insincere.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY MEYER apparently attended strictly to business while in Cuba, for on his way home he is reported as saying that Guantanamo would make an excellent naval base for the defense of the Panama canal.

AFTER all, the happiest campaigner after the campaign is all over will be the campaigner who has said nothing that he would be glad to recall.

A COLORED man, sixty-eight years of age, is going to school in Kansas. It is never too late to learn.

Progress in Postal Affairs

Tariff an Economic Question

REVISION of the tariff is properly an economic question, and should be taken out of politics. Making it a leading issue in campaigns of the past was justified to a degree because there was no other available method of working toward the end in view, namely, a perfectly fair system of schedules designed to protect the American producer from foreign competition and to afford adequate revenue to the government through the collection of duties. Tariff walls that prevent nations from trespassing upon the internal trade of other nations now have been erected by virtually every country except Great Britain, and even there the agitation for protection makes it likely that the monarchy may at some time cease to bear its unique distinction. Whatever we may believe individually in regard to protection or free trade, every one of us must admit that inferences drawn from collective action are usually better guides to correct views of the situation.

In America at present there appears to be a widely diffused sentiment in favor of downward tariff revision. Rebellion against the high cost of living, it seems, has taken this form without full inquiry into the possibility of other causes, and partisan speakers and writers have strengthened the impression. It is admitted that the standard of living also is higher, but with this admission there comes no accompanying recognition of the fact that until wages keep pace with additional requirements the larger and incautious expenditures are not wholly warranted. Economies in food, clothing and recreation naturally establish limits commensurate with a man's salary, but the tendency is to ignore these limitations. Although wages are considerably higher than ten years ago, they have not advanced enough to cover the things that were not generally reckoned with in those days. But if wages are gradually coming into adjustment with changed conditions, that is about all that the people, it seems, can reasonably ask at present.

The Taft administration now has a tariff board, which is expected to take up the law, schedule by schedule, and recommend increases or lowering of rates where necessary to approach nearer to equalization of the difference in the relative cost of production at home and abroad. Apparently, there is to be no more of the unwieldy deliberation in Congress that resulted in compromise measures, allowed to go through only after acrimonious controversies. If matters were rightfully arranged, there would hereafter be no inclusion of the tariff question in state or national platforms of any party.

Admitting that the high tariff and the high cost of living go together, it would still be wrong to put into effect indefinite, experimental propositions. All nations are sharing the increased expense of living, which, it is supposed, will not be lessened soon. Equitable tariff rates, designed for protection rather than for revenue and arranged by non-partisan experts, combined with economy by the people in all directions until wages became adjusted to the degree of legitimate protection accorded American industries, might eventually solve the high cost of living problem. But this solution can be reached only by divorcing the tariff from politics.

ABDUL AZIZ is no longer Sultan of Morocco, but he seems to find it just as enjoyable traveling around.

ADVOCATES of a return to methods of study that made our forefathers repositories of so much practical lore will note sympathetically the stand taken by Stratton D. Brooks, superintendent of the Boston public schools, for more attention to reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic. Yet Mr. Brooks is not the first American educator to uphold his opinion courageously on that very matter, for recently there has been a general leaning toward the belief that studies have drifted too far from those elemental things which build efficiency. Knowledge may be both general and exact, but superficiality displaces certain information that would develop in the youth qualities valuable in after life. Agitation for giving renewed prominence to the "three R's" already is bearing fruit. Business courses in public schools show an understanding that something was lacking before. Increased patronage of institutions where special training is available also answers the call of a practical age for commercially trained men and women.

The remark has been common that children learned little or nothing about pure mathematics after they left the grammar school, and in a sense it is true. Algebra, geometry, physics, chemistry, languages, ancient history and similar studies were looked upon for years as sufficient. A child was supposed to have absorbed enough of arithmetic and geography in the lower grades, and also to have become proficient there in spelling, reading and writing. Subjects of a more broadening character then were believed to be essential, and in case the high school's only purpose is to fit young men and women for entrance to the university such an idea might reasonably be entertained. But the high school is the finishing point in study for most boys and girls; it is still the minority who enjoy college life, with all its vast, developing influences. Not every boy and girl can make permanent use of ancient languages or other researches that require valuable time and effort. But in the years that follow schooling, with the advent of responsibilities attendant upon business careers, there are countless men and women who wish earnestly for more thorough knowledge of plain, every-day arithmetic, spelling and writing.

In the last few years have come radical departures from the old methods of education in the public schools. The tendency, in fact, has been to get too far away from some of those time-honored ideas, the value of which is becoming apparent once more, it seems. Superintendent Brooks even notes the inclination to revive the spelling contests of former days. Although he foresees grave objections to introducing competitive contests of a personal nature among young children, the lasting benefits of the old "spelling bees" still are felt by people who did not always head the blushing line. All America now is taking up the movement for educational reform, and the pendulum is swinging from artificiality back toward practical lines of study. It is to be hoped that the other extreme will not be reached while forsaking much that is non-utilitarian. Thought must not be entirely prosaic, or half the beauty of existence would remain undiscovered. Proper balance of idealism and practicality in study will hasten the rearing of a splendid educational structure. And the three R's are the rock foundation.

ELECTRIFICATION has a pleasant sound to both commuters and those residing in the vicinity of the railroads.

Reading, Writing, Arithmetic